# THE OREAD

—OF—

# MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.

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## RECOMPENSE.

TO MISS CAROLINE WHITE.

A maiden found three beautiful pearls
Washed up by the ocean tide;
She carried them home and in simple faith
Plighted them side by side.

One grew into a lovely thought,
Which the zephyrs whispered to me;
But a wind came out of the cloud one day
And carried it over the sea.

One blossomed into a kindly word,
Full of hope and loving trust;
But it lost itself in a forest of sin,
And was trampled in the dust.

The third bloomed into a noble deed,
And the maiden was satisfied;
But the hand of Envy plucked its leaves,
And so this floweret died.

Lonely and sad in her garden bare,
The maiden thought to stay;
But the angels came and carried her soul
To the beautiful Gates of Day.

From the loving hands of the King of Heaven
She received her tribute of worth;
And lo! in the crown which he gave to her
Were the pearls she had lost on earth.

V. D.

## "LIVE WHILE YOU LIVE."

BY HELEN BACKER, GREELEY, COLORADO.

Our bodies are living temples. Over them the shadows of life come and go. Dimly the light struggles in upon scenes darkened by sin and doubt. We pause on the threshold and inquire, whence gained this temple its strength? What mighty mind conceived? What hand constructed? What power upholds? Whence comes the sweet music that floats in trembling waves through the corridors and aisles? Whence the tones of discord that jar upon the air? Whence the whispering voices with their haunting, haunting call? What is it that animates the walls and, departing, leaves nothing but stone on stone, a little mortar, chips, which time in his onward course will crumble and leave nothing but dust? 'Tis life which animates the temple of our living bodies, and forsaking, destroys.

And what is life? To what does it tend and where does it end? Simple questions, but who of earth's greatest philosophers has ever solved the problem? Many solutions have been offered; but which one shall we accept? Is it protoplasm? If so, who knows the conditions necessary to produce from the compounds that which we call life? Is it evolution? Are we evolved from the lowest genus of life, half plant, half animal? If so, what was its life? Tell me ye who can. Can you? or you? Or would you say with one of earth's sweet singers,

"Life? I know not what thou art,
But know that thou and I must part?"

Would you cry with a voice from the misty past, "There is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, but man dieth and wasteth away! Yea, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?" Is death, then, so dark and drear that we cannot pierce its gloom? Are we only the creatures of a moment, which to-day are and to-morrow are not? Or is there a wider, broader prospect opening out before us, which, if we enter upon, will lead us upward to the throne of God? Flowers, rocks and trees have their stories to tell of existence. The animalcule breathes, reproduces, dies. The whole creation produces existence, but alas! for human hopes, aspirations and endeavors, if that be all that is allotted to man. Cheerfully, at death, may we say to the departing soul, "good night," if as hopefully we can repeat, "in some fairer clime bid us good morning."

"What is death? 'Tis to be free."

What is life? 'Tis eternal progress, a breath from the Almighty, as indestructible as Divinity, as far-reaching as the waters which flow from pole to pole. The centuries behind us are fruitful; the future, far as human eye can reach, stretches, a boundless sea, from the portals of death. You, whose life is only in the present, what does all *this* give to you? A few short years and you are not. Gone your hopes and dreams; and if no future waits to greet you, if no promise of a higher life is yours, then

"Cling to all the present for the future that is closed."

Our errors and prejudices which we have clasped to our hearts as precious, we are casting corpses at our feet,

"That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things."

Through doubt and inquiry the world progresses. By obedience to the civil law which man's own reason has formed, and the law given by God, will the light of truth irradiate our future. Our inner nature tells us that in God alone is all perfection and holiness, and bids us lift our *lives* near his standard. Nature's laws teach us that industry and activity are essential to our progress; that, if we wish to accomplish anything in life we must *work* for it. God helps the man who helps himself. There is much truth in the trite saying, "Have faith in God, but keep your powder dry."

Nature, in the munificence of her adornment, and her exuberant life, teaches us a love of the beautiful. The stone has its moss; the shaggy trunk its climbing vine. All nature is full of life and beauty. Then repress it not in your lives; make them, if you can, to blossom like the rose. Though nature has her melancholy mood, when she

——"glides
Into our darker musings with a mild
And gentle sympathy,"

she has also a "voice of gladness," "when the waves of ocean roll in light, and the mountains are covered with day." Forget not her joy when prompted to smile. Some persons seem chronically affected with face ache. They dare not enjoy for fear "*an all wise Providence* will remove their idols from them." Out with a philosophy which removes all joyousness from life! Do you suppose God would have given us life and all its blessings if he did not intend us to enjoy them? We are created social beings; let us be social, and remember that, "Love the Lord, thy God, with all thy might, mind and strength, and thy neighbor as thyself," is the sum of all laws. Nature, in her steadfast routine, never falters; spring succeeds winter, and summer spring; the tides ebb and flow, and failure is unknown. Take courage, then, in thy life work.

"Be earnest, undaunted; if you'd win success,
Along the rude pathway unceasingly press.
Let no obstacle stay you, no hardship appal;
If defiant of failure, you'll not fail at all."

If we do not imitate nature in other things, let us not fail in this; but ever keep an object in life, and steadily work for it; finding not our chief happiness in a life of gossip and idleness, resting not satisfied till each one, man or woman, has some means of providing for him or herself. Store your minds with useful knowledge. Improve each moment as it passes.

"On the fast fleeting present your future depends,"

but mistake not knowledge for wisdom. For what shall knowledge avail you, if your life be not tuned to that higher, diviner life, which is the hope of every wise man. Fear God as the beginning of wisdom. Fear Him as a kind and loving Father, whose gentle heart you would not wound, as a dear elder brother, who has trod all the weary way before you, and now stands on the eminence saying, in loving accents, "Come up higher into the presence of thy God." "He will make life's broken circle whole." Let us live lives of truth and usefulness; realizing that to-day the world stands on a higher plane than it did five thousand years ago; that the ideas of the race are higher, its attainments nobler.

In mother earth, what wonderful changes the patriarchs of old must have witnessed. In view of their opportunities, we wonder at what they did for the cause of literature, science, or art. Crowding, as we do, ten years into one; doing the work of many in one short lifetime, how we sigh for their length of years. Think of devoting a century to art, another to science, and yet another to travel and inquiry into the mysteries of creation, and our lives only just begun! Every plant and animal as familiar to us as household names! Every man greeted in his native tongue! How our souls would exult as we explored ocean's depths and defied Neptune to lock them longer from us! Proudly would we mount the snowy peaks and gaze afar upon outstretching glaciers! Below our feet would yawning chasms open! Here a cloud would rest for a moment on some tall mountain side, and even when we admired, lo, 'twould be gone! On every hand other peaks would raise their white crests, until all nature seemed one vast, cold solitude, and only God was real! When tired of upward climbing, caverns and forests would

re-echo to our tread, and the passing flight of years would still find us searching earth's riches o'er and o'er! Ah! I fear that even then, when the king of terrors came and called our wandering spirits home, he would not find us waiting; still would we ask for more time!

Nine hundred years, yea, nine thousand years, crowded though they be by discoveries and progress, will not satisfy the immortal soul! 'T will take all eternity, and even then will God disclose new vistas of greater beauty, new fields of thought to the tireless wondering mind!

But why were man's years shortened? If we investigate natural causes we find abundant evidences in the progress of civilization; in the enervating influence which the life of luxury yields; in the increase of our wants, and our consequent endeavers to gratify them; in the hurry, worry of life, not its toil, for "worry is the rust that corrodes, the friction that destroys." The first inhabitants lived free lives in the open air, untrammeled by fashion or false custom; but, with the building of more substantial habitations, God's free sunshine and life-giving air was excluded; and man, in too many instances, formed for himself a sepulcher. Intemperance, with all its attendant demoniac horrors, drank from the life-giving stream and destroyed the God-given faculties. Wars came and took earth's bravest and best. All these, and other causes, operating on the human family through many succeeding generations, have shortened the period of our existence, until the work of centuries must be accomplished in thirty or forty years. But say not that this is impossible, for with the shortened years have come increased facilities, and what once took years now takes moments. Say not the age of Methuselah is past whilst we possess so many modern Methuselahs in John Stewart Mill, who read Greek and Latin at five; in Jonathan Edwards, one of earth's greatest metaphysicians; in Margaret Fuller and Emma Willard, and last and greatest example of what a modern man can accomplish in only fifty-one years, the wonderful life of Addison Alexander. These are only a few of the bright stars which grace the galaxy of modern civilization. If the ancients were great in length of years, those of modern times are equally great in strength of intellect, in moral power, in increased industry, which treasures the moments and lengthens the hours. In thus judging our lives by their results, we should not despise what the world so often prizes, wealth, honor, fame. But in working for these let us not neglect the higher, truer duties which shall more beautifully crown a perfect life. You and I are not the only judges of a well lived life. There is "One who seeth not as man seeth," who judgeth the heart, the motives and the desires. "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Master," may be said to many a toiling one whose life-work gives little evidence of what you and I would call successful. Let your thoughts ascend on high, and your lives will follow their lead. Choose not chaff, but wheat. Some erring one, seeing you, may have courage to do right. Some little one, with eyes of faith, will grow strong in the truth. Some working servant of God will rejoice in your influence. Remember, it is not in Heaven alone, but here on earth, we live when we are gone.

"And should we sleep forever in the grave,
Our work goes on and helps the world to save."

Ruskin's great charm lies in his suggestiveness; it is so with some lives; they are so pure and true; they have so many signs of battles fought and victories won with and over sin and self that, by their mere presence, they lift us into a higher atmosphere of purer thought. Not by His death alone does Christ save, but by His living example of a perfect life. Let us then be fully conscious that life is more than mere existence; more than mere breathing, eating, drinking; that the soul is indestructible and constitutes the man; that error and sin abound, which God will aid us to suppress; that obedience to the law of God and man brings happiness and a life of activity; that knowledge is not wisdom, nor life all childish play; neither is it measured by years, but by deeds that shall live long after you and I are gone.

Let us live to improve the good within ourselves; live for humanity; live for every just and righteous object of life; live for God's praise and glory! Then, when death opens his shining portals and bids us enter, we will take up the life laid down here, and complete the work begun! Through the never ending ages, "we'll live while we live!"

## THE LORD'S LEGACY.

BY FANNIE A. IRELAND, OF CAMANCHE.

"Our Lord and Master,"
When he departed, left us in his will,
As our best legacy on earth, the poor!
These we have always with us; had we not
Our hearts would grow as hard as are these stones.

Although we may search with the greatest zeal and diligence, all the prayers of ancient, medieval, and modern history, we shall not be able to find another will that can compare with the one left to manhood by the Saviour. Mention is often made of it in the Holy Scriptures; Noted poets have taken it as the subject of their theme, and have extolled its merits. Our great Testator, with signal love and esteem for all, was unbiased in His assignments, giving to each, that which, if rightly guarded, will be a golden treasure of richest value.

To every individual, are the poor of our beloved land bequeathed for care and protection, as each one puts forth the effort to improve the fortune left him will he be awarded by ever new and increasing testimonies of Our Father's loving remembrances.

Usually it is considered a great honor to be remembered in a legacy, but we have reason to believe that to-day there are very many close-pocketed persons who regret that the poor are called the "will of the Lord."

Would such have complained if a handsome sum had been left them by the late Commodore Vanderbilt? I think not. And yet the pleasures and benefits accruing from the former are enduring, grand, eternal, while those from the latter are but fleeting and transitory.

There is something so ennobling and exalting in the thought that we have rendered valuable services to a fellow traveler, by making him more happy or fitting him better to obtain the true pleasures of life. In aiding others, we ourselves are often most truly blessed, because "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," and to such the Lord will repay an hundred fold from his unfailing bounty.

Mistakes have often arisen from the confused idea which many have of the class to whom this appellation is suitable. Those truly are deserving our assistance, whose purses are light, whose houses are empty, dreary and desolate, whose garments fail to protect their bodies from the severeties of the cold and storm, and to whom even the necessaries of life appear luxurious. Such examples are so common that we cannot doubt their existence.

Our cities are filled with them, we see them standing at the street corners begging for but a penny, with which to buy their daily bread, often rebuffed by the passer-by in his hurry to accomplish his own purpose.

A great man, in the eyes of the public, was, one blustering cold day, hastening along a crowded street, when he was accosted by a poor, feeble old woman, who asked for money by means of which she might appease her hunger. Sternly and haughtily replied, "I haven't got time. I'm late now, am on my way to the society where I am to make a speech for the relief of the destitute." So it is the wide world over, men ever live as if there were no necessary connection between theory and practice.

The children of the very poor, experience none of the joys and benefits resulting from education, from infancy to maturity, all they have heard or know, has been work. Their chief aim has been to feed, clothe and provide for the pressing needs of the outer man, while that of much more importance, the mind and soul, has starved and frozen because so long neglected.

Caring for the destitute does not consist entirely in giving money, which if too lavishly bestowed, proves but an incentive to recklessness, intemperance and idleness. But a more sure and permanent way is to lift them up to a higher plane of life, to make ample provision for the improvement and enlightenment of their mental and moral capacities. Let them be taught habits of prudence and industry, and the true import and purpose of this sacred and wonderful thing called life. From their position this world may appear but as an immense, trackless desert, with nothing of beauty, of goodness or usefulness, to allure the weary sojourner; but by having their eyes opened by knowledg, they may be able to discover here and there the green oases, the gentle shades, the springs of pure crystal water, accessible and free to all. At these they may find rest, obtain refreshment, and be prepared to take up the march of life with renewed energy and animated spirits.

Never need we be afraid of doing too much for those around us. He that has no charity merits no mercy, and there are times in the lives of even the greatest and richest, when help is sorely needed, but if no kind word has ever been spoken, no friendly deed performed, no almo given to those, in distress, then remuneration need not be expected.

Those who scatter with one hand shall surely reap with two. Few things in this world of ours have such a multiplying power as charity and kindness, with these the mickle makes a muckle and "a good deed well done brings a good deal well won." Poverty is not in all cases a curse to humanity, but often proves a glorious blessing. The habits of industry, economy and self reliance, which the children of the needy are obliged to to form, are those which mold the characters of noble men and queenly women. The steel that has suffered the most, is

the best steel. It is repeatedly hammered on the anvil, and polished by the rough rasp and emery until it becomes a bright, beautiful instrument. The early troubles of David tuned his harp to sing nobler, sweeter songs. The imprisonment of Bunyan gave the world the immortal Pilgrim's Progress.

Although the words before us refer more particularly to those who are wanting in the possession of worldly goods, yet in many other perhaps unexpected directions, we find want pressing hard upon us with his iron foot, and these as much need our care and assistance as do the former. She who was formed in the image of the Creator for the companion, assistant and equal of man, has constituted another class of the World's poor. By many nations, in different periods of their existence, woman has been held in bondage, but little better than that of a slave. She has ever been accounted man's inferior, was entrusted with no situations of honor, filled no public office, was not permitted to pursue studies to so great an extent, and so her intellect not being allowed freedom in exerting itself, became dwarfed and blunted. But now these unfair dealings are gradually becoming things of the past. Justice is awakening from her long sound sleep, and ruling over all with her scepter of right. The women of this age are now marching forward with justice as their noble leader, and demanding the rights and privileges for so long a time denied them. While we strive to raise woman to the position for which she is fitted and intended, we would not put her beyond her sphere, we would not advocate woman's rights to the degree that some do. We would have her take God's word as her shield, His power her protection, and His gifts, her sanction for their full development, cultivation and exercise. We would have her know what God intended her to do; what she has done, and what further advantages she needs to perform well her part.

The hard times of the past two or three years have reduced very many to poverty who before have never known want. The capitalist has lost those sums of money of which he was accustomed to boast; the working man has been deprived of that honest, noble toil by which he earned his daily bread. Mills, foundries, mines and factories, have been closed, hundreds of men, women and children, thrown out of employment, and consequently the means of obtaining the comforts of life are taken from them, and suffering, unhappiness, and misery find their abode in hearts already bruised and bleeding on account of life's heavy trials and hardships.

'Tis vain to ask the result of all this; we can see it every day in the able bodied paupers which are now on our hands. These wander from ocean to ocean, from the silver lake of the North to the gulf of the South, in quest of labor. So desirous of it and so keenly do they feel the need of it, that willingly they will work for small wages, many even for their board. These form but a fraction of the suffering class, and it may not be in our power to devise for any of them; trustingly we will leave this to wiser heads, or to the All-wise, who has each and all in His grand plan, and has their course through Time into Eternity.

Another phase of this question presents itself to us in the recent addition to the citizens of the United States. And where is the person that will not concede but that the Freedmen of the South are to-day the poorest of the poor? What is to be done for them and with them, are subjects claiming the attention of American people, and it is doubtful if there are any others of equal importance requiring consideration. If policy and humanity had been the same thing in the life of our nation, and that numerous and neglected class cared for in the diffusion of intelligence, morality, and enlightened patriotism, how differently might the history of the nation read in some of its most pregnant passages! Human bondage in any country is a terrible thought. It was disgraceful when Oriental countries took their captives gained by war, and subjected them to a life of servitude; but far worse when our free America put its iron chains upon the African race and bound their bodies, minds, and souls. On the first of January, 1863, was read the second Declaration of Independence, the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, the standard-bearer and martyr of freedom in the United States. Then did more than four millions of slaves enter upon a new life, go forth to new duties, look forward with bright anticipations to the future, and pour forth from hearts overflowing with gratitude and love fresh libations on the altar of their great and noble benefactor.

Proof has been given that the black race is capable of becoming as learned as other races if the opportunity is not snatched from their very grasp. Slaveholders knew the only way to keep them in subjection was to keep them in total ignorance. Mr. Douglass has shown that a negro may attain to intellectual eminence. He passed his childhood in the lamentable condition of a bondman, often wondering at the strangeness and hardness of his lot, but finally made the resolve to be free and was free. And to-day, he occupies a position which many a man who has counted himself his superior would be happy to obtain. If praise is bestowed upon Lincoln the rail-splitter, Wilson the shoe-maker, Chase a poor farmer, for the exalted and enviable positions which they attained by their persistant efforts, what shall we accede to Douglass, who raised himself from an abyss immeasurably below theirs? The future of our glorious nation depends more, a thousand times, upon the condition of this race and the position and power which we grant them, than upon the solution of any or all other great questions which receive so much time and attention in the political world.

That we owe to this people an enormous debt, cannot be denied. For more than two centuries and a half all their time and labor were used in enriching us. Millions of dollars have been earned by them, one single tithe of which has never been paid them. Considering this, it no longer behooves us to call them paupers, but rather the worthy creditors of the American people, waiting patiently to be remunerated for what they have invested for the growth and prosperity of our loved land. If we want a missionary field here at home we find one both inviting and promising; if one has this spirit exercise it, but let our motto be home first, the broad world afterwards. To the nations who bow in idolotry, we stand only as man to man; to the heathen within our own borders, as brother to brother.

The foundation of a Republic, if sure and sound, must be laid on this idea of equality and justice, and must recognize the poor as the Lord's Legacy, and its paternal care must be for them, and then with the corner stone of a universal intelligence and brotherhood, not ignorance, prejudice, and caste, it will stand through all time.

Let every one then be jealous in the cause of humanity, strive to place all men upon the same elevated platform, to forever wipe out the color line of distinction, and to aim not only at a united North, or a united South, but a united country for equality and right, humanity and God.

## PRESS NOTICES.

### MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.

From the Mount Carroll Mirror, June 16.

The annual Commmencement Exercises for the twenty fourth school year of this institution of learning, took place on last Tuesday and Wednesday, beginning with the art reception Tuesday afternoon. The display of paintings, drawings and wax work in this department in number surpassed any exhibition this institution has had heretofore, and in point of merit the productions would compare favorably with those of "professionals." The "Matterhorn," a large oil painting, by Miss Ara M. Ingalls, received much favorable comment. It is a magnificent picture, and shows evidence of considerable talent. A landscape in oil, a California scene also in oil, both by the hand of Miss Sallie Wikoff, display the soul of the artist in their execution and conception. Wax flowers and crayon penciling by Miss Mary N. Eacker, as well as the wax-work of Miss Lena Rupple, excited expressions of admiration from the visitors. An oil painting, "The Storm," by Miss Vena Hurley, is an excellent picture, and displays a high degree of talent in the artist. Pictures from nature and copies from Landseer, by Miss Etta M. Wood, crayon sketches by Miss Nannie Wikoff, and by Jennie Griffith and others, were well executed. The oil paintings and crayon sketches by Miss Mary E. Spencer deserves an extended notice. They are, indeed, excellent, and show the artist's skillful hand and genius. Other pictures of merit were displayed of which we have not space to speak, though we may say that the whole collection showed a high degree of talent in the pupils, and careful training and painstaking industry on the part of the teacher. Miss S. B. Clark is at the head of this department, and the productions of the scholars reflect credit upon the teacher.

The pictures were well displayed in the Art Gallery of the Seminary, and were so arranged as to give ample time for observation, and also gave a beautiful effect.

On Tuesday evening, in the Baptist Church, was given one of the best entertainments ever attempted by the Seminary. The programme was made up of the finest selections, and their execution was unexcelled. We have not the time or space to particularize, and all of the selections were of such a character and so well executed that we will not attempt any comment except as to the performance of the whole. As a display of musical talent and training of the ladies who played and sang, the whole concert was unsurpassed. In brilliancy of execution upon the instrument, and in vocalizing, the pupils reflect great credit upon themselves and their teachers. Miss Dearborn and Miss Kendall have charge of the vocal and instrumental department.

# THE OREAD.

Mount Carroll Seminary, Illinois.

*AUGUST, 1877.*



*Editorial Committee.*

Miss VIOLA THOMAS,.....Shelbina, Mo.
Miss FANNIE IRELAND,.....Camanche, Ill.
Miss NELLIE WILDER, ... ....Sublette, Ill.


Summer twilight at the dear old Seminary home! Only the chirping of crickets is heard and the faint twitter of the birds, whose melodious notes have ceased for the day. The shadows grow darker and deeper, and all that distinguishes the daylight from the darkness is a strip of golden cloud just above the horizon in the east. The evening zephyrs seem not yet to have begun their whisperings, for scarcely a leaf is stirring. Fit time and scene to drop the burdens of the day and sit by the hearth-stone of memory, while she brings before us all the loving links that bind us to the past. We are tired of work, which seems so unsatisfactory; of study, which leads us through such wonderful but inexplicable paths of mystery; of reading the news of the day—the Cross and the Crescent war, with all its accompanying horrors; the political intrigues of America, even though the gates of the temple of Janus be closed; tired of hearing so much of the sorrows and sufferings that hard times is bringing into so many families, and so we gladly sit in the twilight shadows, surrounded only by quiet and beauty. Not only do we recall the past, but the future looms up before us in all its dread uncertainty, but hope with its bright expectations makes even this thought one of pleasure.

We recall the voices and faces of the dear girls (for all were dear to us), who have so recently left us, to seek rest and recreation with their friends. Many will return to us, but some will wander in other paths. It may be we shall meet them at life's crossings, but others of our number we shall never see again till we walk the paths of the Great Beyond.

To-night we think of the ten who have gone forth from our school to be workers in the harvest fields of life. To them we wish all success, and a life-work which shall gain for them an entrance in the higher courts of knowledge.

One sweet, loving face looks down upon us to-night from the realms of the Unknown. In the midst of active, earnest duties, called home by the All-Wise Father. We miss her more and more as the days go by. Her footfalls echo in the silent chambers of memory. While we are sitting in the shadows of this life, the spirit of our friend and teacher has passed beyond the sunset haze to the full light of the Father's face.

As the darkness gathers about us, we dismiss our silent reverie and walk forth with kinder, holier feelings, with nobler thoughts of humanity and self, and a firmer trust in the great Friend above, whose spirit guides our footsteps, and makes this life a sweet foretaste of the joys beyond.

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We clip the following from the Mt. Carroll Mirror:

Should the indications seem auspicious, the operatic cantata, "The Haymakers," by Geo. F. Root, will be brought out by local talent here, during the summer. We hope the singers of the place can all be united upon it. A beautiful quintette from the above named work will be sung by the choir of the Congregational church next Sunday morning. The choir has recently been reinforced by Miss Alice Lichty, whose contralto voice, of exceptionally rich quality and high cultivation, is much enjoyed. We might remark, in this connection, that we hear most favorably of Miss Lichty as an instructor on piano and organ. Being possessed of unbounded patience and earnestness, and a special education for the work, pupils entrusted to her progressive and intelligent tutorship, cannot fail of gratifying progress.

The above from the Elmwood (Ills.) Messenger is a tribute well bestowed upon the young lady in question, and her friends in this city will be gratified to learn that Miss Lichty's talent as a musician, and wonderful voice, are so highly spoken of abroad.

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Miss McCartney, who was with us studying elocution the latter part of the year, has already entered the lecture field with her "Shakspeare's Queens." Her Seminary friends wish her much success. The absent ones will be interested to read the following from the Sterling Standard:

"Shakspeare's Queens" is the title of the new lecture prepared by Miss Fannie McCartney, of this city, and which will be on the list of the Western Lecture Bureau for the coming season. Last Friday evening the gifted young lady delivered it at the opera house, to an audience of our most refined citizens, who highly appreciated the effort. The matter of the lecture shows that in her the great author has a critical and appreciative student, and the recitations are selected with great care and good taste. The delivery showed a thorough study of the spirit and intent of the author, and was enthusiastically applauded at various points. If life and health are spared, we predict for Miss McCartney a successful career in the lecture field.

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From the report of the public schools of Mt. Carroll, at the close of the year, we judge they are in a flourishing condition. Three of their workers have, at different times, been pupils at the Seminary, the efficient Principal, Dr. Ely, Misses Tomlinson and Moffet, of whom we hear good things.

## PERSONALS.

Mrs. Minnie Radall Ince, class of '73, is now residing in Chicago. Dr. Ince is practicing medicine in that city.

Miss Viola Thomas, class of '76, has been teaching in, or near Sandwich, durin the past year.

Misses Cairns and Vernon, graduates of last year, have been teaching since completing their course of study.

Miss May DeWitt, class of '76, is employed in writing in a law office in Marion, Iowa.

Miss Ella Straight, graduate of the Seminary in music, has had a flourishing music class in Fairbury this last year.

Miss Allie Wheeler was entertained during anniversary exercises, at the home of Mrs. Ella Coslett Hallett.

Miss Shedd, class of '76, has been employed, during the past year, in the public schools of Belvidere.

Miss Roper, class of '76, has been in company of the editorial tourists on a western bound trip.

Miss Amelia Moore, who was for eight years a student at the Mt. Carroll Seminary, has been meeting with fine success as teacher in the public schools of Mason City, Iowa.

Mrs. Mattie Hobart Carpenter does not give up her music with matrimony, as so many do, but devotes a large part of her time to a music class. Mrs. Carpenter's address is Downer's Grove, Ill.

Miss L. Seymour, class of '75, has become, during the past year, Mrs. Dr. McAffee.

Miss Jennie Gowen, class of '75, is teaching music in Kansas. We regret being unable to give her present address.

Mrs. Lizzie Smith Brown is, with her husband, visiting the parents of Mr. Brown in Vermont.

John Rinewault, for some time a student at the Seminary, is reading law with C. B. Smith, Esq.

Miss Inez Timothy has been employed, during the past year, in teaching in the Franklin Grove public schools.

Miss Juniata Galloway is teaching in Newton, Iowa. Miss Galloway expects to return to the Seminary in the fall.

Miss Nellie Reese has been employed of late in the public schools at Lockport, Illinois.

Miss Laura Holland, class of '75, since graduating, has had charge of the music department in Ewing College, Ewing, Illinois.

Miss Lilla Riley, class of '75, spent the first year after graduating, with her mother in Washington. During the last year she has been First Assistant in the High School, Kewanee, Ill.

Miss F. Keith, class of '75, has a flourishing music class in Jerseyville. During the past year has acted as organist for a musical society in Jerseyville, and

has received from the society, as a mark of appreciation of her services, a beautiful watch and chain.

Miss Martha Powell, class '75, has been among the freedmen during the past year, and will probably return next fall. She has been employed in the Estey Institute, Raleigh, N. C. Since her school closed she has spent a month in the normal school at Westfield, Mass. On her return home, attended Commencement at Holyoke Seminary.

Mrs. Maggie Fuller Burnside, with her husband, were expected, till the last moment, to be guests at the Seminary during the anniversary exercises. The professional duties of the doctor, very much to our regret, prevented them from coming.

By a late letter we learn Sadie Hall is visiting friends in New York. She has a situation engaged in her home school, beginning in September. We wish Sadie success and have not a doubt our wishes will be realized.

The teachers of the Seminary are scattered for the summer. Misses Mills and Bulkley are in their homes, in Upper Alton. The latter will devote part of the summer to experimental chemistery.

Miss Gertrude Brown, class of '75, is a candidate for County Superintendent of Williamson county. Success to her will be echoed by every schoolmate.

It is with sorrow that we chronicle the death of Miss Laura Eastabrook, who was, at so many different times, a student of the Mt. Carroll Seminary.

Miss Carrie White spends part of her vacation in a German family in Troy, N. Y., continuing the study of the German language.

Misses Kendall and Dearborne are among the hills of New Hampshire and Vermont. Both will visit Boston before returning.

Miss S. B. Clark devotes part of the vacation to her profession. She is painting in the studio of one of Chicago's best artists.

Prof. Griffith and family spend the summer vacation in Chicago and Saratoga.

Miss V. Dox, class '75, is reading medicine, with a view of making it her profession.

Miss Lichty, of the class of '76, we judge is being appreciated as singer and teacher, by Elmwood people.

The address of Miss Vena Merit is Fairbury, Illinois.

Misses Dox and Barber remain at the Seminary.

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THOS. MCCRACKEN, student of some twenty-three years ago, and so along for several years later, is located in Minneapolis, Minn., doing a flourishing business in the hardware trade. In writing us of a visit to their city he says, "I have a fine horse and buggy, which is at your service." Many thanks, friend Thomas; you could not offer a greater inducement, as there is no recreation we enjoy more than driving a nice spirited horse, and especially would we enjoy the delightful drives and scenery of your beautiful city and surrounding country. We are living in hopes that business claims may lesson their hold upon us in time to spend a fraction of our summer vacation in your charming city.

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Among the visitors at the Seminary during Commencement were Rev. T. Powell and wife, of Ottawa; Miss Billings, Balston Spa; Mrs. Hervey, Dubuque, Iowa; Rev. Giffin, Freeport; Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls, Sublette; Mrs. Trowbridge, Sublette; Miss Allie Wheeler, Belvidere; Misses Cairns and Vernon, of the class of '76; Mrs. Mattie Hobart Carpenter, class of '74; Miss S. Colean, also of the class of '74; Mrs. Spencer and son, Sterling; Mrs. Wallace, Sterling; Dr. A. B. Ireland, Camanche, Iowa; Mrs. Jennie Ireland Hileman, class of '74; Miss Minnie Payne, Clinton, Iowa.

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Programme of the concert of the Music Department of Mount Carroll Seminary, Tuesday evening, June 12, 1877:

PART FIRST.

Piano Duet—Rondo Brilliant—Op. 2...A. Fesca
Misses Strong and Shirk.
Vocal Solo—Bird of Love.....F. Lemmens
Mrs. Stockwell.
Piano Solo—Rondo in C.....Beethoven
Miss Barber.
Vocal Duet—Quis Est Homo.....Rossini
B. F. Dearborn and S. Hostetter.
Piano Solo—Souvenir d'Ischl.....Leschetizky
Miss Turner.
Vocal Solo—List to the Music, etc.....Adam
Miss Thompson.
Piano Duet—Polonaise—Op. 3.....A. Saran
L. M. Kendall and B. Strong
Vocal Solo { a.—Welcome to Spring...Mendelssohn
b.—The First Violet..... "
Miss Hostetter.
Piano Duet—Marche Heroique.....Schubert
Misses L. A. Barber and I. F. Jones.

PART SECOND.

Vocal Solo { a.—The Boatman's Song...Blumenthal
b.—The Fisherman's Maid..Meyerbeer
Miss Turner.
Piano Solo—Impromptu Brilliant.....C. Mayer
Miss Strong.
Vocal Solo—The Message.....Blumenthal
B. F. Dearborn.
Vocal Trio—The Violet.....Curschman
Mrs. Stockwell, Misses Thompson and Hostetter.
Piano Solo { a.—Song Without Words.Mendelssohn
b.—Impromptu in A Flat.....Chopin
L. M. Kendall.
Vocal Solo—Swiss Echo.....Eckert
Miss White.
Septette—Op. 20 (ar. for 2 pianos).....Beethoven
L. M. Kendall, S. Hostetter, N. Wikoff and M. E. Jones.

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The best means of obtaining systematic and general physical exercise, and the most effective remedy for the complaints of chronic invalids (male and female), and persons of sedentary habits, is the *Health Lift*, which is rapidly gaining popularity. This is confirmed by the unqualified testimony of thousands of physicians and all other professional classes, bankers, merchants and others, for a handsome, compact, and cheap Health Lift, invented by Dr. Johnson, and for sale for $30, by A. H. Andrews & Co., 621 Broadway, New York. See advertisement elsewhere.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

OUR NEW HEALTH LIFT is a treasure. Every institution should have one—not the cumbersome, unsightly things that we have been accustomed to, but the neat, tasty, ornamental Health Lift of Dr. Johnson's. It has all the utility of the more cumbersome ones, at far less cost, and is an ornament to any room it may suit to place it in. Of the benefits arising from the daily use of a Health Lift we need not write, as it is universally conceded to be one of the greatest restorative agents known. Read advertisement in another column and send for circulars, &c. Every family that can afford a sewing machine should next invest in a Health Lift.

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"WHAT IS MY BEST ROUTE TO REACH MT. CARROLL?" is the oft received query from applicants. In answer we refer to the Railroad Time Table found in another column, which in most cases will give all the information needed on this point, and *probably* all we are in possession of If, however, further particulars are desired, write the Principal and every pains will be taken to give the desired information. Omnibuses and carriages are always in waiting at the depot in Mt. Carroll and will convey all students with their baggage directly to the Seminary.

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"BAND MUSIC" is an advertisement every one interested in music should examine. We have frequent applications from band leaders for music, &c., but it is not our specialty, and would recommend all wanting anything in this line to correspond with Mr. Lindsey.

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Twenty-five of the students connected with the Seminary during the past year are teaching, this summer.

We do not pledge ourselves to secure situations for all who wish to teach, but the above item looks as though *some one* used an influence in behalf of the deserving.

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We have again to direct attention to "*French's Piano Mover*," as we have proven in its use that it is all that the inventor claims for it. We would not know how to do without it; it is a *necessity* with us. See advertisement in another column.

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Among the pleasant things to be remembered by the graduating class of '77 are the beautiful bouquets sent by Miss Wilson, of McGregor, Iowa, a classmate who was prevented from completing her course of study by the death of her father. The flowers were sent in care of a friend, reached Mt. Carroll just in time, and a bouquet was given, in accordance with the request of the donor, to each graduate after reading. No more fitting token of kind remembrance could have been given.

## THE SEMINARY'S SILVER WEDDING.

Yes, on May 11, 1878, our Seminary will be twenty-five years old. Cannot we have a grand celebration of the event? As the time most appropriate we suggest Anniversary week. Let us have a general Reunion, every student and teacher ever connected with the institution having a cordial invitation to "come home." Set apart the day following Commencement for literary exercises by the "old students"; the evening for a levee, etc. Who will move in the matter? Let all interested address the "OREAD" on the subject, with suggestions, and say if they can come. Our columns are open—let us hear from every old student or teacher who reads this. We are proud of our institution, and we want everyone who has in any way contributed to its growth (and every student und teacher has, directly or indirectly, done so) to see it in its present prosperity. The buildings so greatly enlarged and improved; the grounds in their magnificent beauty, and the school, as a school, in its prosperity, are subjects of just congratulation, and they cannot but inspire every old pupil, teacher and friend with pride in our Alma Mater. Come then, one and all, and let us have a reunion that shall reunite any broken cords, cement anew school-day bonds, and inspire us all with an interest and zeal that shall continue fresh and active another quarter of a century, when we may celebrate the golden wedding of our Alma Mater.

THE HOUSEKEEPER in every household is largely responsible for the comfort and enjoyment of the family. We shall enter upon the next school year with high hopes of a well ordered home. As an important auxiliary in securing this, we look to our new housekeeper, Mrs. Faulkner, who enters upon the duties of the position the first of September. She is a woman of large experience, having been the past seven years in the same place, filling the position at different times of "head cook," and of "assistant matron." This varied experience in a very large institution, together with the eminent success she there met, justifies the expectations we indulge, of as well ordered domestic arrangements as we always have in the school proper. Mrs. Faulkner will probably have charge of those in the manual labor department, laying out and supervising the work of the young ladies, giving them such directions and instructions as may be required.

A LAUNDRESS WANTED.—A woman of experience, knowing her business and willing to do it, can secure a good position in the Seminary Laundry, by applying early. The new laundry is a model of convenience. The wash-room the dry-room and the ironing-room communicate directly with each other. No going from these rooms for any purpose necessary for the proper completion of the laundry work. Water, soft and hard, hot and cold, in abundance with no labor but the turning of a faucet. The *right woman* will find this a desirable place. She should be a person of good judgment and discretion, as she must oversee the work of the ironing girls and be responsible for the general care of the Laundry, &c. A widow with a daughter to educate, could not wish a better opportunity. Address, Financial Manager Mt. Carroll Seminary.

## W. C. T. U. TIME TABLE.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

*Except Sundays. †Except Mondays.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Day Passenger | *2.38 p.m. |
| " 3 | Night Passenger | †2.43 a.m. |
| " 9 | Accommodation Freight | *12.08 p.m. |

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 | Day Passenger | *12.08 p.m. |
| " 4 | Night Passenger | *2.00 a.m. |
| " 10 | Accommodation Freight | *4.05 p.m. |
| " 12 | Accommodation Freight | *10.50 p.m. |

LEAVING MILWAUKEE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Passenger | 7.15 a.m. |
| " 3 | Passenger | 6.15 p.m. |

LEAVING ROCK ISLAND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 | Passenger | 8.40 a.m. |
| " 4 | Passenger | 10.15 p.m. |

FREEPORT.

Close connections made with Illinois Central and Chicago and Northwestern Railroads.

FULTON.

Close connections made with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

ROCK ISLAND.

Close connections made with Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and St. Louis, Rock Island and Chicago Railroads

CHICAGO.

Leave Chicago via St. Paul Railroad at 5.05 p. m., via Western Union Junction, and arrive at Mt. Carroll at 2.43 a. m.

The best way to come from Chicago is to leave at 5.00 p. m. at Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago depot, come via Western Union Junction over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and arrive at Mount Carroll at 2.43 a. m. In fact this is the only route where close connections are made from Chicago. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Wisconsin Division, crosses this road at Clinton Junction. The Galena Division strikes this road at Freeport. Omaha and Pacific trains make fair connections at Fulton from the east, and close connections coming from the west.

Rev. T. Powell, of Ottawa, who came west over forty years ago to engage in the Home Mission work, delivered the address to the seniors this year. Elder Powell and wife have known our Principal from infancy (in N. Y. and latter in Ill.), and have always felt a deep interest in her work in founding and building up the Mount Carroll Seminary. This was a year of peculiar interest to them, as they watched the growth of some of the graduates from childhood to early womanhood. With heartfelt earnestness, the Elder spoke to the class as follows:

Young ladies, before you receive your diplomas from the hand of your much honored and beloved Principal, permit me to congratulate you on the achievement of your noble purpose in going through the prescribed course of school studies. It has cost you much diligent application and persistent attention, accompanied with the privation and self denial which long absence from endeared homes usually involves. But you have triumphed, and the fruits of your victory are this day apparent to all present. We see by your literary productions, by your musical attainments, and by the beautiful specimens which adorn your gallery of paintings, what you have accomplished, and what you are qualified in the future to perform. By all these, likewise, ample and abundant proofs are furnished of the unremitting *care* and *culture* which has been bestowed upon you, by your beloved Principal and their associated corps of able and efficient teachers. Be assured, young ladies, that the same anxiety and solicitude which was displayed by them for your improvement in the school-room, will continue in an abiding concern for your prosperity and welfare in all the stages of your life hereafter, for they feel that the honor and usefulness of this Seminary is virtually embraced in the career of their graduates, and that their useful lives will be the best endorsment of the intellectual and moral culture which is *here* afforded.

I regard it as a special privilege to be present on this happy occasion, and thus become a highly gratified observer of your attainments, having been the witness of the physical and intellectual growth of some of your number from early childhood, and as a frequent visitor having noticed other members of the class who have occupied the place of pupils in the institution for a long series of years. Your fidelity, diligence and success have secured to you the warm affection of your teachers as personal friends as well as pupils, so that your departure and absence will occasion sincere and heartfelt regret. Finally, let me say, young ladies, our earnest desire and prayer is that this closing hour of your school relations may be emphatically what it is technically denominated, only a *commencement* of a happy and prosperous career of usefulness in the spheres you will be respectively called upon to occupy—especially since the important and influential position of woman in the civil, political, social and religious world is beginning to be appreciated in our country. Indeed, the establishment, progress and high present rank of this institution is itself a monument of what woman can accomplish. But it is to woman not ignorant, superstitious and degraded below her proper level, but to woman educated, we look for aid in promoting every philanthropic and benevolent enterprise. May blessings ever attend each and all of you!

With your diplomas two medals will be presented; one to Miss Ara Ingalls, of Sublette, for meritorious proficiency in painting, and to Miss Clara White, of Mount Carroll, for corresponding merit in musical proficiency and attainments.

## YANKEE CHARACTER, THROUGH BLUE GLASS.

BY MARY BUTTON, OF TOMAH, WIS.

Twice a day tides sweep round the earth, sending commotion to the very foundations of the mighty deep. Peacefully and silently the great ocean begins to breathe. We watch the ripples turn to foam; we smile to see the timidity with which the lesser waves displace the chips and straws scattered on the beach; then wonder as the ocean gains confidence, tossing the huge ships as though they were sea birds, and, white with rage, lashing its rocky boundaries. Its fury spent, it recedes, reluctant, and often dashing backward, then rolls to the shore beyond. Like the tides of the sea, and almost as frequently, does sensation disturb the quiet of the mind. Yet the intellectual world demands sensation for its relief, as the ocean needs the tide to sustain its life.

Newspaper men understand this; writers, milliners, all who expect to please public taste, strive to present something new. Three great sensations have not yet ceased to agitate American minds: Boss Tweed, the Black Hills, and Blue Glass. As bringing out some traits in American character, any of these would be appropriate, but we choose the last and least harmful. We stand midway between the first two; we cannot reach or comprehend the one in the East or the other in the West, but blue glass is all about us, and we can observe and comment with our own eyes and pens.

From across the sea has ever been flung the taunt, "Where are your thinkers?" We answer, "We are getting along very well, thank you." The average American does not think for years; he goes about something, and results follow like a charm. We ask the world if Americans, as a nation, do not show practical thought in the work which they have done? True, there seems to be a sleight-of-hand apparent. What matter for that?

The proud old Centennial City brings forth the wonder—a new star of the first magnitude—Gen. Augustus J. Pleasanton with his discovery concerning the results of sunlight through blue glass. We say he discovered it; not that blue glass never before existed, nor ever before brought about astonishing results! The old world philosophers knew something of its effects, but lacked gumption to appropriate the means. They thought of blue glass as some of us do of Democrats—there is good there, but it is difficult to put it in working order. Gen. Pleasanton discovered blue glass as Galileo did the telescope, by adopting and applying what others had used for a plaything. So much the more should the General be praised, if with Yankee shrewdness he quietly used data that had been waiting for years, and no one else comprehended.

For ages the heavens had been shrouded with permanent all pervading blue; the tint is deepened in summer, and tropical climes are spread under the most intense blue sky. In view of all these data, Gen. Pleasanton was convinced that there was a reason for the color, and that the reason was—sunlight, tinged with blue, powerfully influences germination. A Spanish proverb declares that truth is green; the General thought it might turn out to be blue. Here, typical of his countrymen, he determined to test by experiment. Non-laziness, patience, and common sense are worth a world of apparatus.

To judge of potatoes, we pull up the vines and boil the tubers. We cut the ripe pumpkin, skin, mix and bake in pie, before we decide as to quality; then oftimes determine quality by quantity eaten. Gen. Pleasanton demonstrated the power of his discovery in an old fashioned way. He planted a vineyard in a blue glass house. The grapes exceeded his highest expectations, and Bacchus himself was amazed. Oh! how proud is a Yankee when he succeeds in a doubtful job. He knew it would be a triumph; but then it is more comfortable when the world nods approval.

Gen. Pleasanton traced the wonderful effects of blue glass to electricity generated in it. When a man finds electricity he must own himself to be a philosopher, and one of the deepest dye. None, as yet, have been able to penetrate, to raise the curtain and examine electricity. Its blue sparks form a hedge fence as far as we are concerned. Man himself is but a combination of horse-shoe magnets; but that helps him not in the least. What, how, when and where electricity is, no one can tell. Yet it is common for philosophers, and Yankees in particular, to claim they have found it.

Gen. Pleasanton, as eager for honors as a Congressman, as tenacious of his rights as an Englishman, bethought himself of the Patent Office, with the advice of his friends. How we Americans do crowd around a man when he bids fair to become great. We advise, we aid, we esteem, we introduce him as *our* friend. And that Patent Office! It might better have been called Patience Office! Look at the array of objects: from a fly-trap to a thrashing machine; from a windmill to a telegraph; from glass eyes to bookbinders; from jewsharps to telephones. What wise men rule in the Department of the Interior, that the nation lays its thoughts at their feet, and abides by their decisions? Americans depend on patents for their daily bread, and often their patents take the whole of it. In the case of Gen. Pleasanton, the Commissioner of Patents saw fit to send Prof. Brainerd to Philadelphia for the especial purpose of getting more information regarding blue glass. Imagine Gen. Pleasanton showing his grapes, pigs and calves, all improved by blue glass. But it was a part of shrewdness that he was polite to the Patent Office men. He received compliments from their tongues, and Patent No. 119,-242 from their hands.

Here is another failing in Yankees. They will be puffed up when great men visit them. A truly great man is worthy of honors, and we often show just appreciation at the right time; but if an Indian chief, or a wild hunter, or a king of a sandy patch of land in mid-ocean, come to our homes, we make ourselves ridiculous by overdue attention.

Men will sacrifice honor for money, or money for honor. Whichever they possess, the other seems preferable. Indeed, a goodly supply of each, fairly gained, is a laurel crown. Gen. Pleasanton, having merited a patent, sees the way open for making money. We Americans are sharp in that kind of eyesight. There is no land in the world where "filthy lucre" comes so readily and so easily, if one sets about the making of it with half a determination. Foreigners understand this; else, why do Lord and Lady Douglas leave their stately English castle; Hans and Katrina their Rhine; Spaniards lead forth their dancing bears? Else, why do Patrick and Katy leave the land of the Shamrock? Why do Jamie and Jeanie weep adieu to the friths and highlands of Scotia? Why the dark-eyed sons of Italy shoulder their green covered harps and depart from their sunny haunts? Why do monsieur and madame desert the gay court of France, and John Chinaman sail from the kingdom of the White Elephant for a stated term of years? All answer—to America for money. The soil seems pregnant with wealth; the very air to stimulate a talent for making money; for all sorts of ability, all kinds of brains, whether under silk hats or turbans, skull-caps or palm-leaves, can conjure ways of becoming rich in America.

Gen. Pleasanton followed the tried and true way to success—that of advertising. It has come to this in our country—people judge of the merits by the noise made. They buy whatever the loud-voiced auctioneer proclaims good; subscribe for newspapers whose insides are patents, whose outsides are advertisements. Our people listen with wrapt attention to advertised singers. They eat, drink, wear, read, and think of only what is advertised. The restless Americans, like the Athenians of old, eager for some new thing, and like Naaman the leper, wanting it to be some great thing, put themselves in positions to be humbugged daily. Without waiting to see if the performer on a tin whistle offers goods of worth, they buy to encourage enterprise and to be duped. We cannot blame Gen. Pleasanton or any one else for riding his hobby, but we do censure the people for not finding whether the hobby is beast or wood before they cut switches for the driver and bring oats to the manger. Modern wooden horses do not turn out to be as spirited as the one the Trojans made. A real live man, with a first rate hobby, is a blessing to the land. Farther than scattering the crowd afflicted with ennui, hobby-riders—men of one idea, one purpose, one aim—are blessings. Science, art, every department of life owes its worth to such men. Those whose names are historical are identical with one project. Poet, warrior, husbandman, or king, that succeeded, attended to his one work. A man with a steady hobby will accomplish a journey much more successfully than he who attempts to ride a hundred fleas. Matthews says, "Many a person misses of being a great man by splitting into two middling ones."

Blue glass being duly advertised, no fear but that it will take. Americans live fast; disobey the whole of Nature's statute; sit up late at night; go to bed early in the morning; compare the adjective bad in all its degrees—what they wear is bad; what they eat is worse; what they drink is worst. The ethereal spirit riots in its earthly tabernacle, till the props totter and the roof reels; then seek a carpenter; seize something in desperation; it may as well be blue glass as anything else as a cure-all. Since the year 1512 there has been many a Ponce de Leon, aged, worn out, seeking the fountain of immortal youth, when the fountain is within himself, a well of water, springing up into everlasting life.

Look how the people go mad over Indian remedies; plunging into the woods, tearing up roots by moonshine; stewing all manner of foliage, with which to cure their aches and pains. And the plasters! how some delight in them! Patent Medicines, Golden Seal, Tonics, High Wines, Sugar-coated Pills, Elixir of Life, sound

very well, look tempting, taste with a smack, but the destruction of mind and body can never be told. Not every beautiful, glittering thing is safe to touch. The light-house sheds alluring beams; but woe to the ship that touches its deep foundation, and death to the sailor who steers that way.

Then the M. D.'s who tamper with the high calling of physician to the body and dose for money or in their ignorance acquiesce in their patients' whims.

"The earth has bubbles as the water has, and these are of them."

Quacks, not made by ducks, and bubbles amount to the same—a puff of empty air. Would that the first might share the fate of the second. O ignorance, would you lead men to sow their coffins of pill-boxes, or to practice cremation with their friends' bodies, preserving the ashes in strychnine bottles? You, meanwhile, filling your purses from theirs, and riding gaily over the graves of the silent city? Verily, the time will come, and may it haste speedily, when Justice will halt your "dapple grays," and you shall descend from your fine carriage to tread the ground exposed, despised.

But ignorant people, led on by ignorant doctors, may sometimes hit the mark, or the constitutions with which they meddle may be strong enough to out live panaceas. Such being the case, more converts, perhaps people of good sense, are induced to purchase and use the cure-all, be it blue glass, or more harmful remedies. So the fever for trying blue glass rages, and wealth, honor and fame come to the blue glass man. He rides upon the shoulders of the populace; is toasted, petted, and courted by the people. If he is shallow above his ears, he thinks himself to have gained the world's best gifts. If he is truly great, he scorns to see people bowing to human shrines. It is the best evidence of greatness to bear honors lightly.

Meanwhile, Gen. Pleasanton's patent may or may not be doing good. Blue glass neccessitates sunshine, and some never use that blessing except in trying the patent. Aside from the free use of sunshine, there may be no virtue in blue glass, or it may be, as was declared by learned Washingtonians, next in importance to Morse's telegraph. It gives food to the lean, hungry newspapers of the land; gives something to take the attention of invalids from themselves; gives occasion for Americans to exercise their wits in joking.

Every discovery, whether dignified or simple, useful or useless, calls forth opposition. Never yet did a Galileo proclaim that the world moves, but some demand that he should stop its whirling. Such men are not all in America, though we have enough for variety's sake.

Just now, as the blue glass man sends out the fifth edition of his book, and rides so securely on the wave of public opinion, with just enough opposition to rock his boat, we imagine an invincible armada will come crowding down upon his craft, making retreat his only safeguard. Two brother Yankees, probably from the West, will see the monopoly enjoyed by Gen. Pleasonton, and put their brains together to enjoy also. A little research in the experiments of Dr. Von Bozel, Prof. J.W. Draper, Vogel, Pfeiffer, Selim and Placentine, will give them a key to equal success. If the effect of sunlight through blue glass is to aid germination, dark glass is equally for controlling heat and hastening maturity, and yellow glass gives color and strengthens growth. Nothing hinders the coming black and yellow glass men from forming partnership, and monopolizing the time, thoughts and money of the public. So the wealth of a country equalizes itself. The grasshopper flies East; blue glass comes West.

If we can judge rightly of the blue glass man, he will struggle awhile for the inside track: then pick up his fortune, gracefully retire to a private mansion and rest in tranquility.

You have traced some of the characteristics of Americans in Gen. Pleasanton from the beginning of his blue glass careeer to its anticipated close. Even a fable may give advice or point out a moral. Can you not take a hint from Gen. Pleasanton that will further your own success?

One honorable calling is as important as another, and he or she makes a success of life who makes the most and best of it, whether it be making wagons, books, ships or statuary. Put your talents of money and brains at compound interest, where they will be daily adding something yet losing nothing.

Cæsar had but one tenth legion, that was always in readiness: indeed, generally in action. Cæsar was always conquering. Take your reliable forces with as much of Cæsar will power as you possess; take your knack for business, whatever you can do best, and go forth to victory. Be sure you are worth the price you seek, then have courage to demand patronage. Call loud and lustily, and make the world hear. Take pattern from the boy in Memorial Hall, who for six long months groaned "Art Gallery Catalogue, twenty-five cents." Don't let others with less brains but more enterprise pass you. Remember, "The race of life is becoming intense. One must not stop to tie his shoestrings."

## MICHAEL ANGELO.

BY MARY SPENCER, STERLING, ILL.

Among all earth's inhabitants "the thousands are dwellers in the plain; only a few ascend the heights and commune in holy joy with the grand and exalted." Few care to endure the toil and weariness of the rough climbing, and smaller yet the number who, conquering all the obstacles in this rough and uncertain journey, at last look down as dwellers from those mountain tops.

But Italy, the glorious Italy of the past, has given to us a trio born for just such a place, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo and Raphael. Of these as a grand central figure stands our poet, painter, sculptor, and architect, Michael Angelo. In the year 1475 he first opened his eyes to the world which was to pay him such marked homage, at Castle Caprese, Tuscany. He was of royal ancestry; his father, though poor, held high position in his own provence. He had chosen for him the profession of law, but very early in life he showed such fine talent for art, that at the age of thirteen he was apprenticed for three years to Ghirlandajo, one of the best artists of his time. Lorenzo, the Magnificent, then ruler of Florence, and a great admirer of all that was beautiful, at this time threw open his palace and gardens, containing many fine collections of models, as an academy for the young artists of his city. It was here that Michael Angelo first distinguished himself as a sculptor. From a most brilliant student life, receiving constant approbation from both tutor and friends, he made his first visit to Rome, from whence comes his universal distinction. But in his own provence, in the great and beautiful city of Florence, do we find the earliest and some of the best works of this wonderful genius. As you pass through the quiet streets of this city, every thing seems to echo to his greatness. A casual glance of the eye can scarce fail to light upon some trace of his handiwork, displaying his great power and majesty in some unsought and unexpected locality. Here we view it in the public piazza; there at the doors of the old palace; here again as we enter the ancient cathedral in the quiet, holy stillness which the evening shadows cast around and through its sacred walls. We behold it peering out from behind the time worn altar, as if it were ever ready to see eager and expectant faces, and delighting to behold the startled look as it suddenly appears in noble dignity before their vision, as if to say, here am I for whom you seek. Next we visit the tombs of the two Medici, stand face to face with his four great figures, Day, Night, Twilight and Dawn, pleading as eloquently the solution of Michael Angelo's grand enigma as three hundred years ago. Farther on, in front of the Palazza Vecchio, stands the grand old statue of David, twelve feet in height, hewn from a misshapen giant of an inferior artist. It was here, so near his home, he won his first laurels as a painter. It was indeed a high honor paid the young artist of twenty eight years, to invite him to compete with one of Italy's masters of form and color, and that too in the strength of his maturity. Great must have been the consternation of Leonardo da Vinci on his return to Florence, to find this young rival in the field before him; invited by the city, which, with parental care, had done so much in building up his universal distinction. While neither could tolerate rivalry, yet they entered into competition. Leonardo da Vinci was no more deficient in a knowledge of his own abilities, and the great talent displayed in his profession, than was Michael Angelo. And being so many years his senior, more experienced in all art, and in painting, the originator of the models adopted by his antagonist, we can well comprehend his contempt for such a competitor by the sarcasm that has rung through ages, "I was famous before you were born." Unfortunately for the world, neither of these works upon which they competed were finished, and but a very fine cartoon remains to speak of their success. Michael Angelo was a man who set about accomplishing that which he undertook with an invincible determination, always placing a high standard before himself, to be reached if possible. This was characteristic of every effort throughout his entire life, and became such a decided part of self that it entered largely into his very works. It stood out before the citizens of Rome at the unveiling of the walls of the Sistine Chapel, in 1512, where after years as a sculptor he had resumed his brush, and covered walls fifty feet by one hundred and fifty feet with the grand designs of "The Fall and Redemption of Man;" showed itself to the Florentines in the fortifications of their city, by this many-sided genius, which withstood attack for nine months; and to all ages in his inimitable marbles.

Michael Angelo was a poet as well as artist, but he chiseled his poems in marble, painted them in colors better than

in words. At the age of sixty, he took up the grand Epic he had written on the walls of the Sistine Chapel twenty years before, and gloriously finished it by his last painting, "The Judgment Day."

We next find this king among men at an advanced age devoting his time and study to architecture. Although a man to whom had been given "ten talents," who was gaining ten more, by allowing no power which God had given him to go to waste, yet the most remarkable part of this wonderful, wonderful life is the last ten years spent in this new profession upon St. Peter's. Remarkable, because he had never before thought of architecture, and now at this ripe old age, with failing health to commence a new career that would take years for success, is indeed beyond precedent. Ten years he labored thus, often extending the toil of the day far into the night, with gray head bowed low over mallet and chisel, showing that the soul as well as the hand was working in perfect devotion. During all this time he wrought not for any worldly compensation, but the honor of that God in whom he trusted, and who ever guided his hand. His own words are, "It is for God," as he refused to be the recipient of pay for this great work. And to-day the vast structure of St. Peter's in Rome, stands a monument to the religious devotion, the indomitable will, the wonderful genius of Michael Angelo. The history of such a man is full of life and inspiration. Reading his character as it is set forth in it, we find him severe even with himself; impatient under contradiction; treating ceremony with sarcasm, flattery with scorn; living a simple, temperate and retired life. His unworldly actions were called by his enemies "Lucifer pride," but his aim in life was not to be a king of fortune through his great fame, and greed was one of the unknown qualities of his composition. His greatest desire was to do, by putting his talent to such a use as would bring about the best possible good for the age in which he lived. Underneath this stern exterior, beat a large, generous, loving heart, that speaks out as he writes to a friend of his servant: "My Urbino is dead, to my infinite grief and sorrow. Living he served me truly, and in his death he taught me how to die. I have now no other hope than to rejoin him in Paradise." But the nobler, truer friendship of the gifted Vittoria Colonna, gave to a few years of his life a pure and sacred happiness. Those of us who looked upon her wonderful beauty at the Centennial, as she received the homage of her native city for her loyalty to her home and her dead, will give her a higher place in our hearts that in her latter years, accepting his own testimony, she helped to refine and remake this grand soul. Michael Angelo was never too great, too exalted in his profession to gain more knowledge. His life as a student begun in his childhood, in Tuscany, was continued until, staff in hand, he walked feebly among the glories of nature, saying to his friend, "I am still at school, still learning." He loved his study as he loved his profession, making his thorough scholarship in all other sciences the secret of its success. He received in his life the appreciation that few can boast. Even his celebrated rival, Raphael, thanked God that he was one of the fortunate ones who lived in Michael Angelo's time.

All art has been raised to a higher, broader plain by his living. And throughout the whole range of history we can hardly find a man who through a lifetime "communed in holy joy with the grand and exalted," as did Michael Angelo Buonarroti.

## MEMORY BELLS.

BY MISS NELLIE WILDER, SUBLETTE, ILL.

"O, Memory Bells! your sad, sweet tones
Come floating o'er the drifted years,
Burdened with thoughts of Long Ago,
Of buried hopes, of smiles and cares;
Of lips, whose loving words have ceased;
Of eyes, whose love-light long since fled;
And in our hearts your sad notes come,
And fill them with the past and dead.

Clear and sweet chime the bells of memory to-day, and the sounds vibrating upon the soft summer air, whisper to us of days and years now forever past. Sweet as the breath of May flowers are the memories of our school-days, and ere we bid them a long farewell let us pause and dwell for a few minutes upon the past. Our childhood seems like some half-forgotten dream. We cannot realize that the child of long ago is identical with the self of to-day. We are not now what we were then, and while the events and incidents of our first school-days may have been forgotten, those of the last four years will remain forever indelibly stamped upon our memories; and when the spring and summer of our lives have ended, and the autumn time comes in all its richness and its sadness, then will the bells of memory sound to us over the drifted years the sweet, sweet song of the last days of our happy school-life. Here our characters have been moulded, and it is here that we have been made to feel the importance of *living*, not merely *existing*. Lessons from text-books may be forgotten, but those life lessons will ever remain with us, guiding our footsteps over this earth-path till it is lost in the heavenly plains of glory.

Here we have been led to realize that this is a practical world, a world made by the deeds of men and women, and if we would advance its interests we must prepare ourselves for the work.

Superficial education and accomplishments will never satisfy us; they form too tottering a basis for the firm superstructure which the Great Master expects of every human soul. Only a *true* education, such as is acquired by an honest, practical life, will meet the demands incumbent upon us. Sad, indeed, would it be were the memory bells of school-life forever hushed; if we knew that our school-days had not only passed, but gone forever. How much of the purest of life's happiness would be lost. The memory of school-mates, class mates and teachers, will be to us a song whose sweet refrain will echo in our breasts long years after the ties which have bound us together shall have been severed. The words of encouragement and advice, the loving looks, so full of earnest sympathy and interest, will never be forgotten. As we to-day, for the last time, say farewell to beloved Principal, and dear teachers, we miss one from the circle; one chair is vacant, one form missing, and the sunshine of our joy is turned into the twilight of sadness as we look in vain for the smile of approval from those loving eyes whose presence we had until so recently anticipated. From her lips no loving message comes to-day, the love light from her eyes beams not upon us, but from the spirit-world, with dearer, and, if possible, a more loving smile, our teacher looks on us as we stand to-day, to take a farewell of our school. With the stillings of the throbs of that heart ended one of the purest and noblest lives earth ever held, a life fraught with a purpose. Not merely *filling* her place in the world, but *living* and *working* in that place, working for the good of others, and seeking to lead those about her to a higher and nobler plane of living. Her life was closely linked with that of the school; she was among the first to enter as a student, and nobly did she perform her work. Fifteen years ago she stood where we now stand; her school-days were passed, and as she bade them a loving farewell, she did not, like so many others, bury the talents God had given her. No; she realized that life is earnest, and some of its great work devolved upon her. Bravely and cheerfully she took it up, and working with her heart and hand, she accomplished her purpose. As a teacher she will never be forgotten, but in each heart is reared a monument, not of cold, unsympathetic marble, but one of love, generous deeds and noble acts. To know the real character of others we must be in daily association with them, and such a life with our friend and teacher only seemed to bring out into a clearer light her many noble qualities. She had no preferences based upon outward appearances; the rich and poor were alike to her. She seemed to bear in mind the thought that each student had a soul, and that often the brightest gem might be hidden under the roughest exterior. Her highest aim was to bring this gem from its hiding place, and apply to it the polish of a "workman that needeth not to be ashamed." While she did much to encourage talent in those pupils who seemed possessed of more than ordinary ability, she manifested a special interest in those who seemed to have inculcated the idea that their intellects were too inferior to be worthy of much culture. She seemed to have a peculiar faculty of elevating to a higher standard those who, at first, ranked lowest in her classes.

Although so kind and gentle, she was *firm* in the *right*. If a duty was to be performed, though unpleasant, she never faltered when action was necessary, but resolutely carried out what seemed to her a just and righteous decision.

Always acting thus from fixed and deep principle she won the respect of all. Human sympathy, that which makes life divinely real, is what binds souls in sweet friendship, and it was this that linked so closely the life of our teacher and many of her pupils; she administered the balm of comfort while she sympathized, and to look into her face at times was a benediction. Her interest in the school never abated, and even during the last few weeks of her life, when suffering the most intense pain, she seemed to forget her troubles in listening to anything pertaining to those with whom she labored so long.

But she has gone; her place in the family circle, in the school-room, and in the social circle is vacant. We miss her everywhere, and it will be long years before time will assuage this sorrow. Why she was thus taken in the summer of life, why in the pride and ambition of her youth she became a sacrifice to the fell destroyer, Death, none but a loving Father can tell. We will leave it with Him, remembering that "He doeth all things well."

We shall never see that loved form again, but her example and work re

main. And what a life! so short in years, yet measured by good and noble deeds, how long! Better by far to live for a few years, thoroughly working out the plan of existence, and consecrating self and time to God, than to live long years without unfolding the purpose of our Great Creator.

Weep not for her, dear friends; no pain, no suffering, no sorrow, are hers; she has simply gone from one glory to another, and on the other side of the River is waiting to welcome us when we too shall have been carried across by the silent boatman.

We will not twine the flowers of earth for her grave, for they will fade; but in our hearts are pure, white blossoms, which shall never fade, each bearing evidence of her love and care. While *we* are yet subject to the discipline of life, for *her* it is all ended. Our existence is still incomplete; her's is perfected in the realms of glory. The workings of our minds are limited by time, and hindered from fulfilling their great desire by the frail tenements in which they are embodied; her's ranges unfettered through the boundless realms of Divine Wisdom. O, Memory Bells! O, Memory Bells!! As your sad notes shall float down to us through the years of separation, and in the silent chambers of our hearts we hold sweet converse with the loved teacher whose place to-day is vacant, ring out the sweeter tones which filled her life and made it such an *anthem* of success; and while we *listen* may we *learn* that it may echo through our lives and fit them for the future glory of the great hereafter, the Home of Homes, the dwelling place of the Eternal.

## BEAUTY AS AN EDUCATOR.

BY ARA M. INGALLS, OF SUBLETTE, ILLS.

There is nothing in the universe isolated or independent. In every body exists an innate power which attracts. By this power of attraction is often met the existing demand in organizations, animate and inanimate, for growth. In the human mind the same feeling is indexed by a longing gratified only by education. To man indued with such desire, the Father's infinite power and wisdom has given every means of development and improvment. Never is hushed the voice of instruction. It is breathed to us in the flowers, is whispered in the zephyr, is warbled in sweetest accents in the bird's song; the winds whistle it and the storm utters it in a voice of thunder.

In nature nothing is useless, nor can any thing be discovered which does not lead to further research. But each of her thousand modes of expression has its own degree and kind of instruction: some are better fitted than others to become educators, to lead step by step to a higher state of development. Of these one of the most potent is beauty. Goethe says: "The beautiful is the manifestation of secret laws of nature, which but for this appearance had been forever concealed from us." Here our Father speaks to us in a language peculiarly his own. The heart instinctively recognizes in the beauties which meet the gaze above and around, not only objects to delight, but a means of communication between God and man. Who can but adore the love which has planned such a flowery path to wisdom?

Aside from the several qualities which admirably fit it for appealing forcibly to the mind, the circumstances under which it is given and the effect upon the mind, alike show the Divine appointment of beauty as an indicator. Every where it has been scattered with unsparing hand. The student of nature is never left without resources. His books, sermons, every thing necessary to the study are constantly at hand. Every blessing is tinted with infinite skill.

There are few instances where the apparent, essential purpose might not be as well answered without this means of attracting and pleasing the eye. For all we know, the earth might be as judiciously watered, and the atmosphere perform its life-giving work as well, were not our sky painted with beautiful and ever changing hues. But here God has evidently done more for the sole purpose of talking to man, of leading him to a higher, broader study, than in any other part of his creation.

The instruction given by beauty is both simple and winning. So easily comprehended is its language that the child who can not understand its mother may by it be attracted and entertained. Who can say baby does not wonder and think, as lying in its crib it is happy in the possession of a bright ribbon or toy, or strives to catch the sunbeams? The originator of the kindergarten schools had evidently studied the child nature, which led him to think of the six soft bright balls constituting the first gift. The effect of beauty upon children is marvelous in their mature years. I wonder if these thoroughly practical(?) people, who from mercenary motives deny their little ones attractive homes, realize that they are warping mind and really starving an appetite implanted by the Heavenly Father.

"Beauty is the pilot of the young soul," and she will guide through pleasant seas, into ports where nature stores her choicest secrets; she will show us that which makes life purer and better, daily bringing us nearer the Giver.

As natural teaching shows us that we are intended to be constantly under the instruction of beauty, is it not fitting that each one of us should possess that quality in as great a degree as possible, in our personal appearance? Each one desires a certain amount of power, and if beauty can attract, this should be among the qualifications cultivated. With a proper amount of care, any one may be pleasing in dress, and this should become an individual study, not to arouse wonder and envy, to incur vast expense or be the observed of all observers, but to make everything so in harmony with our circumstances, that the same emotion would be awakened which a beautiful object in nature calls forth. Such a motive, a desire to assist and elevate others, never can produce envy or *vanity*. It is not so necessary to urge that thought be given this subject as that it be turned in the right direction, for the amount of brain labor expended on the matter by ladies, and perhaps by gentlemen, would flood our country with the choicest literature, or would do away with all the absurdities and monstrosities of fashion, if directed to the study of graceful forms, harmony of colors, the modification of dress to the purpose for which it was intended. A dressmaker or milliner should be a devoted student of beauty, not only of the pattern sheet. Ladies especially should think of their toilet at home, where woman has her broadest influence, and where a disregard for dress is most deeply felt. Girls should make themselves attractive for the sake of father and brother, not only for some one else's brother. Mothers should influence their little ones by a neat attire, and young men and boys are under like obligation to their mothers and sisters. Allow me to differ from Tennyson, who says:

"Let not a maiden think her more fair,
She is not fairer in new clothes than old."

The new dress has novelty, but that does not imply beauty. One should study to look as well in a calico as a silk, and it may be done if the dress does not become the principal, and the occupant merely secondary. Thus we see that the graceful attire may be all that can be desired, but alas for the face when every rule of symmetry is violated! Here beauty may seem a physical impossibility. But nay! there is a remedy even for homely people. The wonderful transformation is not brought about by electricity, cosmetics or even blue glass; but the change must be in the character which shines out through the features. Lord Kames says that beauty does not consist in form and regularity of features, but in certain pleasing qualities of soul. As pride, sensuality and passion soon mar the most beautiful countenance, so the cultivation and love of the good and the true, especially the divinely true, can but display itself in the face. Reciprocally the study of beauty without, *tends* to elevation and refinement of soul.

Beauty, however, is of such a nature that its qualities must be in a measure understood before it is fully appreciated. But God has so arranged His universe that each one may, to some extent, learn these. Something has been created for the child as well as the aged man, not only for the philosopher but also for the unlearned.

Church and others of whom America may well be proud, caught their first inspiration among the beauties of the Catskills. The former owes his success as a painter, to his passionate love for, and persistant study of, the ever varying forms of natural scenery.

Many imagine no art is worthy our attention but ideal art. The painter who can only copy is subject to discouragement, even to ridicule. There is a cry for originality in this art more than in any other.

Washington Allston's first idea of color was from a fine old painting in the house of a friend.

Corregio, while studying Raphael's pictures, exclaimed, "I too am an artist." In order to fully appreciate a fine painting one must reproduce it. Even if he can never rise higher in the art, it is a fruitful source of learning more of beauty. It leads on from the shadow to the substance. The mind that loves and copies the beauties in representations of nature, will ultimately be led to the original as the only perfect pattern, and in no way can the varied beauties of nature be so richly enjoyed as by those who reproduce them.

Astists are criticised even for adhering too closely to her, but one of our best artists says: "Every alteration of the features of nature has its origin in indolence or blind audacity, in representing works which it is the *pride* of angels to know and their *privilege* to love."

Beauty having such power as an educator, is entitled to a great amount of attention. Were the practical value of such instruction more fully understood, it would have a larger place in the education of Young America. Our pioneer

ancestors had little time which they could devote to the study. Physical energy rather than refined taste was the weapon which kept the wolf from the door. But now it is beginning to be realized that a greater amount of culture of this kind is desirable. Drawing is introduced into our public schools, and arrangements are being made whereby those displaying marked talent, may pursue the study more extendedly. Have we not reason to expect a happier people when beauty is more fully appreciated? For to him must be most enjoyment who finds instruction in all its manifestations.

There are things which must be loved to be understood, others that must be understood to be loved. Both are true of beauty; yet in proportion to the amount of culture is the enjoyment derived from that which is really fine in painting and sculpture.

Many are deterred from the study of art by a lack of genius. What men call genius is often but the result of persistent effort, and even if no great success may be attained as an artist, there is a sphere which may be filled. "Good criticism is rare and always precious." If one can not be a painter, let him study to become an accurate critic. By this I do not mean one who will see every defect at the first glance, but him who allows no fine point to pass unnoticed.

The poet, though proficient in his own pursuit, is not prepared to citicise the painter, only so for as he treats of the ideal. Should he attempt to find fault with that concerning the principles of which he knows nothing, he might well be reminded of the answer once given a cobbler by an eminent artist: "Let the shoemaker stick to his last."

We may all study the beautiful practically, even though no great success be in store for us, simply for the personal benefit derived. Te every child may be given this means of increasing very much his own enjoyment. Seeing then that it meets the instinctive longing for education, that it makes us happier and better, shall we not say with Ruskin:

"Scatter diligently in susceptible minds,
The germs of the good and the beautiful;
They will develop there to trees,
Bud, bloom and bear the golden fruits of Paradise."

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JUDICIOUS LETTING ALONE.—Try a little judicious letting alone. The danger is often in your own nervous fancies; the little quarrel will blow over like a summer cloud; the chickens will be chased out, not killed; puss and dog can take care of themselves; the swing won't break the sooner for not being watched; the tide won't come in with a sudden rush because you are not there to scream warnings every ten minutes; a little fall from the tree or rock will teach your boys caution more surely than forty lectures. Leave them alone for one day at least, and see, to your surprise, perhaps, that they are actually alive, and only healthfully tired at night. Save your "noes" for essential things, and say "yes" promptly and cheerfully to the things that seem so little to you, but are actually big to children. Keep at least one eye and one ear shut, and great will be your relief.

"How did you train your boys?" asked a friend of Mrs. McCook, the mother of the seven brothers who won the name of "the fighting McCooks," as Generals in the army. They were all stalwart, brave, resolute, self-reliant, cool-headed men—soldiers "without fear and without reproach," said the wise mother. As soon as they were old enough they were discreetly lengthened their lines. When they went to play, or, later on, fishing or hunting, she taught them self-reliance by teaching them to rely upon themselves. "Don't" was a word seldom used, and then it meant but one thing—do not! as "whoa" should mean but one thing to a horse—stop! The mother's authority and care were not frittered away on trivial and transient things.

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MANUAL—LABOR. It is generally known, we suppose, that to perform much brain work, without manual labor, sets the the nerves awry. Exclusive application to manual toil, on the other hand, is unfavorable to refinement, and the proper harmony and balance of muscular and nervous centres. We observe that the principals of a Seminary at Mt. Carroll, Illinois, understand these facts, and have contrived a method of turning them to the advantage of students in moderate circumstances. An opportunity is offered for students to pay a portion of their expenses by labor. The time for work is arranged so that it will not interfere with the hours devoted to study or recitation. Only industrious and faithful young men and women can enjoy the advantages offered. It would be a good thing it students everywhere were trained to do about four hours' light work daily in the open air. Let any wishing to secure an opportunity to work their way for an education, apply at once, and if too late to secure a place, their names will be placed on file and vacancies assigned as they occur in order of application. For further particulars address the principal, Mt. Carroll Seminary.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

We would add, there is no compulsion in the matter. Only those who choose, from motives of economy, or for the sake of health, enter the manual labor department. We know there is a feeling of false pride about this matter of work, but it has no encouragement here. All are taught to respect honest labor.

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Many readers will recognize the singing of the unfledged American village girl, as described in the following passage from Mr. Boyesen's story, "Swart among the Buckeyes," in the Midsummer Holiday Scribner:

The young lady in question,—a very slight little body, with pale yellow hair, dark blue eyes full of hidden pathos, and a sweet, tender, and clear-cut face,—opened one of those popular green-covered music-books containing a ragout to suit the most miscellaneous tastes, from the Stabat Mater to Yankee Doodle and the latest Strauss waltz. She sat down at the piano, preluded with a few softly timorous chords, and began to sing a well-known sacredly sentimental song, in the accepted sliding and tumbling down style, which may be appropriately illustrated in something like the following manner:

o-o your mou-
as a bird to- ou-
"Fle-e a- oun-
tain,
ry of sl-
ca- in,"
u who art wea- etc
Thou-u-

It was not to be denied that, as regards execution, it was about as bad as it could be,—a protracted *legato* climbing, interrupted by sudden *staccato* descents, and little tremulous interludes which really belonged nowhere. And, for all that, when the young lady rose from the piano and modestly blushed in response to the enthusiastic applause of her audience, the doctor exclaimed, with an ardor which quite startled his fair interlocutor, "By Jove, that girl has a voice which a prima donna might envy her! Who would have supposed that such stores of melody could find room in that narrow little chest of hers?"

"You don't really think it was good, doctor?" inquired Mrs. Norman, in amazement.

"Good? No. In one respect it hardly could have been worse. The style was of course hopelessly bad and sentimental. But the voice—why that voice has pathos and power enough in it to make the fame of ten singers. It has a marvelously genuine ring. I should like to know that young lady. I must help her. She needs teaching more than any one I ever met, and I think she would prove an admirable pupil, if I could only get the sentimentality out of her."

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We have received the Premium List of the Lee County Fair, to be held at Dixon, Sept. 11, 12 and 13. The premiums offered for dairy products are as follows:

We notice under the head of dairy products, premiums for first and second best honey, and also premiums for first and second best sugar-cured hams. Just how honey and hams are properly included under the head of dairy products, we do not quite understand. The raising of hogs has a certain profitable relation to the dairy, and milk and honey are sometimes employed as symbols descriptive of a country's plenty and productiveness. We suppose, however, this will in due time all be made plain. We notice some peculiarities in these premiums aside from their rather insignificant character. Roll butter is placed first in the list, and forty pounds are required to be exhibited in order to secure a premium. When it is considered that butter in rolls is worth in market from three to five cents less than the same butter packed in tubs, and when the loss from forty pounds of nice butter being exposed and mussed over at a Fair is also considered, it will appear that a successful competitor even will not be much ahead, save possibly in reputation. But the twenty-five pound *firkin* is small enough to make up for this, and Lee county dairymen will undoubtedly go home happy in the results of the Fair.

The premiums offered for cattle are relatively very handsome. Eighty two dollars are offered for thoroughbred Durhams, fifty-two for Devons, forty-five for grades and crosses, ten dollars for milch cows, besides other premiums for fat cattle, calves, sweepstakes, etc.

The above, with the exception of milch cows, refer primarily to cattle for beef. No animal in any of these classes, which is clearly and distinctively a dairy animal, would stand any chance for a premium. The inference to be drawn from this premium list is that dairying proper in Lee county is comparatively a very insignificant interest. The butter is evidently consumed at home, and hence the roll is the leading style in which it is offered. This is all right, and not a proper subject of criticism, if found more profitable. We are surprised, however, to find the dairy interest of Lee county apparently so insignificant, and to see what there is treated with so little consideration.

# Mount Carroll Seminary.

## MOUNT CARROLL, CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

## INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT, A. D. 1852.

In May, 1858, a school was first opened under the Charter by Miss FRANCES A. WOOD (now Mrs. Shimer) and Miss C. M. GREGORY. The first term opened with eleven pupils, and closed with forty. Since that time the number in attendance and the prosperity of the institution have been constantly increasing, until it has attained a position truly enviable, and second to no similar one in the West.

For twelve years both ladies and gentemen were received as students. The building became so crowded, and the demand for rooms so great, it was impossible to accommodate all; hence it was decided best to refuse gentlemen, and receive ladies only. Still more room was needed, and in 1866-7 the Principals made a second addition to the original building, hoping to again be able to accommodate all who might wish to come. In this they were disappointed, as most of the rooms were in demand for ladies as soon as completed, and no room for gentlemen students. *Thus it continues a Ladies' Seminary.*

In 1870 Miss GREGORY retired from the Institution, Mrs. SHIMER purchasing her interest, thus becoming sole proprietor. Miss A. C. JOY (Miss GREGORY's successor) is a lady eminen ly fitted for the position, and the steadily increasing prosperity of the institution the past seven years, is largely due to the superior ability and judicious zeal brought into the work by Miss JOY. Of the financial management, which has been one and the same in the hands of Mrs. F. A. W. SHIMER for a quarter of a century, the unprecedented success of the enterprise is sufficient comment. Under this management the Mt. Carroll Seminary has attained a position as an educational institution second to no similar one West or East, and a credit financially that but very few exclusively business enterprises ever command.

The continued growth of the school has made repeated additions necessary, till the fourth building (third addition made by the Principal) is just being finished. In this last addition (which nearly doubles the accommodation), the appointments are very much superior to anything before furnished. Modern improvements in modes of heating, ventilating, lighting, water supply, &c., give to the students a home not only of comfort and health, but of pleasure, satisfying to those accustomed to homes of luxury.

Never has the value of an efficient business management been more apparent than in the great improvements, still in progress, of the past two years. Difficulties incident to the peculiar state of "the times" have been met and overcome, and a work accomplished in the erection of the large addition just being completed, that would have disheartened the best of financiers. The reward is already apparent in the marked impetus given to the entire working of the institution, and the promise of a still larger increase of patronage. Says an eminent D. D. of Chicago, in a letter before us, "Yours is the only institution in our knowledge that moves steadily forward without any whining or begging."

*Never in this quarter of a century has the Principal once asked a person for his or her patronage. Never has an agent been employed to solicit pupils or funds.* Thus the school has not had the benefit of the means used in *all other institutions* to spread widely its name and reputation, and hence it is not surprising that in many localities it is unknown. Its students have, as a rule, been of a character to commend the school, and they prove a most successful advertisement of its worth. As the number increases, and its Alumni scatter, as they do, to nearly every State in the Union, the influence widens. This institution can show a record of steady, healthy growth and prosperity that can safely challenge a compeer.

The institution has a delightful site, containing twenty-four acres, located in the city of Mount Carroll, Carroll county, Illinois, ten miles from the Mississippi river. The Western Union Railroad, (the eastern terminus being Racine, Wis., and western being Rock Island, Ill.,) passes through the place opening direct communication East via. Freeport to Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, &c., and West via. Savanna, the nearest point on the Mississippi river, to Fulton, Clinton, Rock Island &c., and all points North, South and West, thus making the place easy of access.

### THE SEMINARY GROUNDS

Are handsomely laid out and ornamented with evergreens and deciduous trees of nearly every variety grown in this latitude. Spacious flower gardens filled with plants, gives abundant bloom the entire season. For winter ornamentation, a conservatory is added to the new building. On the Seminary grounds and farm, is grown every variety of fruit and vegetable of this climate. Some two thousand apple trees, two acres of grapes, with every other hardy fruit in equal abundance, are cultivated for the exclusive use of the institution.

### THE HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION

Justly claims attention. Sickness among the students rarely occurs. We are now entering upon the twenty-fifth year in our history, and during this entire period, only two deaths have occurred among the students, and these at intervals of twenty years. A more healthy location can scarcely be found, or better sanitary regulations be devised than at this institution.

While we as a school enjoy immunity from cases of severe illness, there is yet a fruitful source of sickness, to which we in common with other institutions of this kind are exposed, and for which our patrons are responsible. To explain we quote from the catalogues of Sister Institutions. "We request that you do not send boxes of rich cake and confectionary to your daughters." "Also, that you do not furnish them money with which to buy these things." "They are a fruitful source of sickness." "Parents send us headache and dyspepsia by express." "We cannot send them back, they stay to plague us." "It gives a child a moment's pleasure, and this through appetite." It always teaches selfish, unwomanly ways, it breeds discontent; it interrupts studies; it is a premium upon sickness and a mistaken kindness. Our table is alike for all, and enough for every want of health.

A skillful physicion is resident in the institution and gives prompt attention to any slight ailments that occur, free of charge.

### PHYSICAL CULTURE,

The importance of which cannot be over estimated in any system of education, may receive attention. As an aid and incentive to proper exercise, a complete Gymnastic Apparatus is furnished, to which will soon be added the celebrated "Health Lift" apparatus. A fine grape arbor, twelve feet wide and some three hundred long, with a plank floor throughout, gives a superior out-door gymnasium for the students. Added to this, during the past year, is some six hundred feet of Piazza which affords a pleasant promenade at all times and a place of exercise in bad weather.

### BOARDING.

The board furnished is decidedly superior to that usually accredited to boarding schools, thus removing the reproach often, and in some cases too justly, connected with them. Every proper means is used to secure to all that cordial home feeling which is desirable and essential to induce proper improvement of time. Pupils can spend their vacations at the Seminary if desired. All students not having homes in or near the city, are expected to board in the Seminary, unless special arrangements are made with the Principal. This is required for the reason that many pupils, if not subject to the restraining influence of teachers, may form habits of seeking society and amusements which may be highly pernicious, and seriously embarrass school duties.

### MANUAL LABOR

Is *not required* of any, but opportunity is given all who wish to economize expenses, or who would desire it for the regular exercise it affords, to do from one to three or more hours work per day, for which the pupil is paid by the hour, the price varying from five to twenty-five cents per hour, according to the kind of work done, the faithfulness of the worker, and responsibility involved. Ten cents per hour is the usual average for domestic labor not involving *special responsibility.*

### APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION

To this school should be made as early as possible, in order to secure choice of rooms. Notwithstanding the largely increased accommodations the last year, a large part of the rooms were occupied, and with the continued rapidly increasing patronage, it is probable there will be but few, if any vacancies, the coming year, and very soon another building will be required.

Applicants should give name, age, attainments, and probable time of remaining in the institution.

### TESTIMONIALS OF CHARACTER

Are expected from all strangers on entering. They may be from a Pastor or former Teacher, or responsible persons of whose standing the Principal may learn.

### NO DEDUCTION

Will be made to any student who shall leave the institution before the close of a term, unless notice be given of such intention on entering, or in case of protracted illness of the pupil.

No deductions for absence from the school or family during the session, except in case of severe illness, and that for a longer period than three weeks. No one will leave the institution on the plea of illness but by the advice of a physician. In case of sickness, immediate attention is given by the Principal to the wants of the patient, and the care and comforts of home provided.

A request for a student to leave the institution to visit home, or for any other purpose, should be *addressed directly to the Principals,* from parents or guardians.

### CALLS.

The private rooms of the boarders are strictly prohibited to the day scholars, and all callers or visitors, without permission from the Principals, and all calls must be received in the Reception Room or Library.

No young lady will receive calls from young gentlemen in town, unless introduced by the Principals, parents, or guardians. All persons calling on pupils will please send their names and requests to the Principals. No stranger will be received as visitor to a pupil unless satisfactory evidence be given that the visitor is known and approved by the parents or guardian. If a gentleman, he will be expected to present to the Principal a note of introduction, and permission for, or approval of, the visit or call from the parents or guardian.

### VISITING ON THE SABBATH,

Receiving visits, or traveling to or from home, will not be permitted, except in cases of extreme necessity.

All pupils are expected to attend church and Bible class on the Sabbath, at such places as the parents or guardian may designate, except the weather is unfavorable or the pupil not well. Reasonable excuses of course are accepted.

### THE CLOTHING

Of the pupil should be plain and neat; extravagance in dress and jewelry is particularly deprecated. Every article of clothing and bedding must be distinctly marked with the owner's name before it can be received into the laundry.

In the outfit, rubber overshoes, umbrellas, towels, table napkins, &c., should not be forgotten.

If parents or guardians wish to furnish pocket money for any necessary purchases, it should be deposited with the Principals or in the Seminary safe.

### BORROWING OR LENDING MONEY,

Or any article of clothing among the students, is strictly forbidden. Merchants and shopkeepers in town are earnestly requested not to give credit to any student, unless previous permission to that effect is given by the parents or guardian.

### DAMAGES.

The occupants of each room shall be answerable for the damage done to it during the time of occupancy.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

An extensive trifling correspondence is highly pernicious to pupils, and should not be allowed. It is hoped parents will communicate their wishes in this matter, and furnish to the Principals a list of correspondents approved by them. Should pupils in their correspondence with home friends express dissatisfaction, or complain of the rules of the

school, or anything pertaining thereto, the Principals earnestly urge the propriety and justice of being informed without delay, in order that the wrong, if there be any, may be searched out and corrected. A prompt, frank communication from the persons immediately concerned, will receive that attention the importance of the case may demand.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES.

There is a flourishing Literary Society (The "Oread") connected with the school, which, with its other labors and responsibilities, assumes that of the publication of this, the students' journal—"THE OREAD."

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

Much annoyance is sometimes occasioned to teachers and pupils by a want of uniformity in the editions of the same work for text books. To obviate this difficulty, and as a convenience to pupils, there will be kept in the Seminary all books, sheet music, stationery, etc., that may be needed, for sale to pupils at the lowest retail prices. These are *cash* articles, and if in case credit is desired, an additional per cent. must be paid by those accommodated. It is hoped, however, none will ask it. Text books in the *regular English course* may be rented by pupils who do not wish to purchase.

PUNCTUALITY.

A high standard of punctuality is required in every department of duty; without it, character for study and scholarship cannot be maintained. A pupil cannot lose a single study hour with impunity, hence it will not be allowed save in cases of absolute necessity. If education is worth anything, it is worth what it costs to make it thorough. It is therefore expected that every pupil will be in her place at the appointed time, even at the expense of personal sacrifice and inconvenience. Immediate notice should be given of all failures of accepted applications, that the vacancies may be filled.

EXAMINATIONS,

Both written and oral, occur monthly, and a report of the standing of each student is sent to parent or guardian. Should any young lady enter the institution whose early advantages have not been such as to permit the test of a public examination, it may be private by special request to the Directress of Studies.

Drawing classes for all meet every other day, alternating with those in Penmanship. Whatever may be the advancement of pupils otherwise, they will be required to devote time and attention to reading, spelling, and penmanship, if found deficient in these branches.

A class in Vocal Music, free to all, meets twice a week.

The creditable completion of either course of study entitles the pupil to a diploma.

A pupil of superior ability and application may complete it in less time. Those whose attainments admit of it may enter an advanced class, and graduate as soon as they can pass examination in the required studies, providing an unexceptionable deportment is maintained. Our system of instruction contemplates a thorough preparation for the ordinary duties of life; a proper cultivation of the higher elements of human nature—that young ladies may be suitably prepared for what should be the higher duties and enjoyments of life.

MODE OF STUDY.

The boarding pupils study in their private rooms, and thus enjoy advantages for investigation and thought which a public school-room cannot furnish.

## *COURSE OF STUDY.*

### PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Elocution, Orthography, Penmanship, Composition, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Descriptive and Physical Geography, United States History, First Book in Physiology.

### PREPARATORY—SENIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.—Arithmetic finished, Algebra, Latin Grammar.

WINTER AND SPRING TERM.—Bookkeeping, Algebra, Latin Reader and Grammar.

### COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

FIRST YEAR.

FALL TERM.—Algebra finished, Natural Philosophy, Latin (Roman History).

WINTER TERM.—Analysis & Parsing, Rhetoric (six weeks), General History, Latin (Grecian History).

SPRING TERM.—Rhetoric, General History, Latin (Cæsar).

SECOND YEAR.

FALL TERM.—Geometry, Zoology, Latin (Cæsar).

WINTER TERM.—Geometry, Zoology (six weeks), Chemistry (six weeks), Latin (Ovid).

SPRING TERM.—Trigonometry, Chemistry, Latin (Ovid).

THIRD YEAR.

FALL TERM.—English Literature, Physiology, Latin (Virgil).

WINTER TERM.—American Literature, Physiology (four weeks), Latin (Virgil, four weeks), Botany (eight weeks), Astronomy (8 weeks).

SPRING TERM.—Political Economy, Astronomy, Botany.

FOURTH YEAR.

FALL TERM.—Moral Science, Evidences of Christianity, Latin (Cicero).

WINTER TERM.—Mental Science, Kames' Elements of Criticism, Geology, Review of Common Branches.

SPRING TERM.—Mental Science, Butler's Analogy, Logic, Review of Common Branches.

Those desiring to fit themselves for some particular year in college can receive instruction in required branches not in the above.

### NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Common Branches, Physiology, Rhetoric, Zoology, Botany, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology, General History, Political Economy, Mental Philosophy, Theory and Practice of Teaching. Equivalent studies accepted.

### DIPLOMAS,

With the usual honors, conferred upon those completing satisfactorily the Collegiate course, and Teacher's Diploma upon those finishing the Normal course.

### TEXT-BOOKS.

Reader, Edwards'; Speller, Sanders'; Penmanship, Spencerian System; Arithmetic, Stoddard's Series; Geography, Monteith's Independent Course; Grammar, Clark's; United States and General History, Anderson's; Physiology, Cutter's; Zoology, Tenney's Manual; Botany, Gray's; Algebra, Stoddard's Complete; Rhetoric, Hart's; Natural Philosophy, Cooley's; Geometry and Trigonometry, Davies' Legendre; Astronomy, ——; Chemistry, Youmans'; Geology, Hitchcock's; Political Economy, Wayland's; Mental Philosophy, Haven's; Butler's Analogy; Moral Science, Wayland's; Criticism, Kames' Elements; Logic, Jevon's; English and American Literature, Hart's; Evidences of Christianity, Hopkins'; Latin Grammar and Reader, Harkness'; Cæsar's Commentaries, Harkness'; Virgil, Chase's; French Grammar, Fasquelle's; German, Otto's.

### THE NORMAL OR TEACHER'S COURSE

Is best advertised in the eminent success of those who go out from this department. School committees give to our graduates a decided preference wherever this institution is known. Twenty-five of our students of the school year just closed are already engaged in teaching.

### THE TEACHER'S PROVISION OR SYSTEM OF PECUNIARY AID

Affords advantages rarely found in an institution of this kind. There are many who would gladly make teaching a business, and who, if properly prepared, would be ornaments to the profession, but who are not able to defray the expenses of such preparation. For the aid and encouragement of such, and for the purpose of elevating the standard of common schools, the Principals have for many years practiced a system which opened to a large number the means for securing a good practical education, and a preparation for an extended field of usefulness, which they could not otherwise have enjoyed. The system is as follows: To those who have not the means to secure an education, who possess good minds and unexceptionable character, so recommended by persons of known responsibility, the Principals will open an account, giving credit on bills for boarding, tuition, &c., the payment of said bills to be secured by a promissory note, signed by the student, if of age, otherwise by parent or guardian, and a reliable indorser. Notes to be given quarterly in advance, same as payments become due, on time of one to five years, one year without interest. Books and stationery are cash articles, and must be paid for as received. Those who have not friends to indorse their notes, but in other respects come fully recommended as the above, can enter in the "Manual Labor Department," as set forth in another column.

To further aid in the elevation of the standard of the common schools in the State, and especially in Carroll county, the Principal will give tuitions free in the entire Teacher's Course to one student from each county in the State, and to one student from each township in Carroll county, Ill. Students wishing to avail themselves of this provision may apply to the School Commissioner of the county in which they reside, who will, after an examination, give the preference to those giving the greatest promise of usefulness. The Commissioner in making selections will be careful to recommend only candidates of irreproachable moral character, and of decidedly good or more than ordinary abilities, to the end that the energies of the institution may not be wasted upon unworthy or incompetent persons. The schools of the people demand the best talent and the highest character on the part of those who aspire to the responsible office of teacher in them. Deficiencies arising from want of proper culture can be supplied, but not natural talent. The candidates applying are required to be—1st. Not less than sixteen years of age. 2d. To produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by responsible persons. 3d. To sign a declaration of their intention to devote not less than three years to teaching. 4th. To board in the institution, under the special supervision of the Principals.

### CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A systematic course of study, with well defined grades, is evidently necessary in an institution of this kind, to give music a place among other branches of instruction. Such a course we subjoin, through variety given to the pupil's work, to acquaint them with the different schools of musical composition, as well as to assist in the rendering of the best compositions of first-class writers, both ancient and modern. The sonatas of Hayden, Mozart and Beethoven will occupy a regular portion of the pupil's attention, and the cultivation of the tastes and appreciation of the pupils will be constantly kept in mind.

The department of organ playing will receive special attention, and will include the works of the best classic writers. Pupils will be taught to play a score correctly without the use of the old-fashioned "thorough bass" figuring, which involved constant violation of the rules of strict musical composition, and which has no place in modern organ playing. Knowledge of the construction of the pipe organ of the present day will be imparted, together with instructions in the department of registration.

It will be the aim of the instructor to assist the student in harmony to a practical comprehension of the rules of musical composition, and to encourage and cultivate whatever germs of talent may show themselves.

The "thorough bass" mentioned above is incidental to harmony, and is included in it. The study of "harmony" or "musical theory" will further be made practical by being called to the pupil's attention in connection with piano forte and organ playing, enabling the performer to obtain an understanding of the construction of that which she is playing.

The system of daily lessons in music has been tested here eighteen years. Its advantages are various and need not be enumerated. The results are the most thorough and complete musical discipline, building up a Conservatory of music second to none, in connection with a literary institution, in completeness and size, employing, as the conservatory alone does, seven or more professors and teachers. It may be seen the advantages here offered are fully equal to those of the best eastern conservatories, while the expenses are very much less.

### COURSE OF STUDY IN MUSIC.

The several branches taught in the conservatory include Elementary, Technical and Advanced Piano Forte studies, Solo and Ensemble playing, German, French and Italian singing, Cultivation of the Voice and Vocalization, Sight Reading and Class Singing, Organ, Guitar, Harmony and Musical Composition.

### COURSE OF PIANO FORTE STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.—*a* (Muller, "42 instructive pieces"); *b* (Durerunoy, "Ecole premiere"); *c* (Lemoine, Op. 37).

SECOND GRADE.—*a* (Loesehhornn, Op. 84, book 2); *b* (Berteni, Op. 100); *c* (Heller, Op. 47).

THIRD GRADE.—*a* (Berteni, Op. 29); *b* (Heller, Op. 46); *c* (Bach, "fifteen inventions").

FOURTH GRADE.—*a* ("Beren's newest school of velocity," second book; *b* (Heller, Op. 45); *c* (Carl Eschmann, Op. 22, two books).

FIFTH GRADE.—*a* (Heller, Op 90, two books); *b* (Cramer's forty-two studies); *c* (Moscheles, Op 73).

SIXTH GRADE.—*a* (Moscheles Op 70); *b* (Bach, "Preludes and Fugues").

One, and in many cases two, sets of the above studies will be used by each pupil in the successive grades of study.

### COURSE OF ORGAN STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.—*a* (Rink's "First Three Months at the Organ"); *b* ("Thirty Elementary Studies," by Best").

SECOND GRADE.—*a* (First Book of Rink's Organ School); *b* Whiting's "First Six Months at the Organ").

THIRD GRADE.—*a* (Dudley Buck's "Eight Studies in Pedal Phrasing"); *b* (Bach's easier preludes and fugues").

FOURTH GRADE.—"Fink's Organ School," fourth and fifth books.

GUITAR.—Carcarri's Method.

The utmost thoroughness will be insisted upon in each and all of the above departments, and no pupil will be allowed to "rush" over piano studies, as scholars are too frequently permitted to do.

The class of music used as solos will be such as shall not only amuse, but which, comprehending more nearly the province of music, shall elevate and refine those who shall listen to such compositions.

## VOCALIZATION.

It is perhaps more difficult in voice building to specify a particular course than in any other branch of the science of music. We seldom meet with two voices alike, or that would admit of like training.

The teacher must carefully examine each voice in charge, ascertain exactly its requirements, and then select such studies from standard works as will be the best adapted to its improvement. Bassini's Method for those beginning vocalization. Concone's Sudies for expression and developing the voice, with Vaccai's and Paer's Exercises, seem indispensable to the course. Other studies may be used advantageously; but to encourage, at first, slow and careful practice with a view to blending the registers together so delicately that no break can be perceived throughout the entire compass of the voice—making all the tones firm and equal, also of a clear and natural quality, should be the aim of the teacher.

## DIPLOMAS IN MUSIC

Are conferred upon those who complete the prescribed course of study satisfactorily, and are prepared to become thorough and acceptable teachers. Both Diplomas and Medals conferred on those who add to the above superior excellence in expression and execution. An Extended Course in Music, occupying one and two years, is arranged, which some of our students take after having completed the regular course and received their Diplomas.

The instruments in u e in the institution are far superior to those usually found for practice. Of pianos, organs, melodeons, guitars, &c., (including occasional ones brought by students), there are over thirty in use in the building. Among them is a parlor grand piano, and two large double bank organs, with 12 and 16 stops, and full pedal bass, giving every requisite for acquiring the touch and use of the church organ.

## PAINTING DEPARTMENT.

To this Department of Fine Arts is given a prominence not usual in Literary Institutions. Here it has the same careful attention as the Collegiate Department, as many Students come for Painting and Music only. It is so graded that all who desire can graduate with the same honors as in Music.

### THE ART COURSE

Comprises Penciling, Crayons, Water Colors, and Oil Painting, and is arranged as follows:

FIRST YEAR.—Pencil Drawing in Landscape, Flowers, Fruit and Figures—Elements of Perspective.

SECOND YEAR.—Crayons and Water Colors with Practical Perspective.

THIRD YEAR.—Oil Painting, from copies, to acquire manual execution.

FOURTH YEAR.—Oil Painting in connection with Aerial Perspective and higher studies.

Students wishing longer practice in the different branches of Oil Painting, can devote less time to the studies in the second year, though all are recommended. The course of Perspective will embody the system of Chapman, Pensley, Krusi and others, with practical application of sketching from Nature.

The first elements o. Drawing and Perspective, which are now so essential to all, especially to every teacher,, are given free each year; but perfection in the branches can only be gained by more thorough drill.

The object of the course is to educate the mind, as well aS the eye and hand, that the pupil may be able rightly to appreciate and perpetuate the beauties of Nature, rather than to "paint pictures."

Modeling in Wax will be taught as desired through the course.

To those who wish to devote themselves entirely to Painting, a system of private reading will be furnished, and other helps to a rightful understanding of the Theory and History of Art.

## ELOCUTION

Receives special attention, in which the best teachers are employed, giving prominence and efficiency to this department rarely found in similar institutions.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

The fine collections Dr. Shimer has made of specimens in the various branches of Natural History, together with his superior attainments as a teacher in this department, afford ample facilities and strong incentives to students to prosecute the studies of this department. The fact that some knowledge of these studies is now required of our teachers of public schools makes it especially desirable that those who have teaching in view should avail themselves of the advantages here afforded.

## TAXIDERMY

Is taught in connection with instruction to classes in zoology, the Doctor furnishing specimens, so that every member of the class may get a *practical* knowledge of the subject, and have samples of their own work to take home.

## ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY APPARATUS,

The original cost of which was over twelve hundred dollars, consisting of a full sized manikin, mounted human skeleton, human bones separate, and numerous charts, etc., to illustrate the subjects of anatomy and physiology, has recently been added to the apparatus, affording aid to the students rarely found in similar institutions.

## EXPENSES—REDUCED PRICES.

The same scale of reduced prices is used as adopted last year, though for the better understanding of patrons we present it in a different way. Instead of itemizing bills and adding ten per cent. to those of students attending less than a year, we give the sum total of expenses and then to yearly patrons give a discount of fifteen per cent. Thus board, tuition in Latin; Vocal Music and Drawing in class, two lessons per week; Elocution, in class drill; fuel and lights for private room; washing, nine pieces per week, and incidentals,—all in one bill amount to $[illegible]5 per school year. Tuition in English course and room will vary with the grade of studies and the desirableness of room,—that is, its size, location, accommodations and furnishing,—making total amount for all expenses (not classed as ornamental branches) made in one bill to range from $235 to $275 per year, less fifteen per cent. to yearly patrons, making net expense about $199 to $233 per year.

Expenses in Ornamental Branches, Drawing, Crayoning (the only extras) and Painting in Water Colors, and Wax Work, each, per hour's instruction, with use of patterns, 20 cents; Painting in Oil, with use of patterns, per hour's instruction, 25 cents; Modern Languages, each, per year, $30.

## IN THE MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,

Besides the lessons given by the Musical Director and Principal of Vocal Music, several associate teachers, who are fine players and experienced instructors, hear the recitations of such puplis as the Director or Principal selects, after careful examination, making the possibility of the best and most rapid progress, according to their own methods and standards, the only basis of discrimination. These lessons are directed and controlled by the Director or Principal, and are in no respect different from those in which they come in more constant contact with the pupil; but in deference to a general custom, reduced prices are given, as per the schedule of terms below.

## PRIVATE LESSONS IN MUSIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Piano, Organ, with pedal bass, Vocalization, with phrasing, guitar, each, per year, with daily lesson | $48.00 |
| Instruction in the above studies in Music by the Director or by Principal of Vocal Department, daily lessons, per year | 87.00 |
| Or by the same, two lessons per week, one year | 36.00 |
| Harmony and Musical Composition, per year | 25.00 |
| Harmony and Musical Composition under Instruction of Musical Director, per year | 40.00 |
| Use of piano or organ one hour per day, one year | 10.00 |
| Use of large pedal bass organs one hour per day, per year | 13.00 |

A large class of students come for the advantages of the Conservatory and Art Departments, who are not required to take studies in other departments. To such the price of tuition in the Preparatory Course is deducted, making the entire expense to a Conservatory or Art student, excepting of course tuition in music or art, from $165 to $199 per year. All the general class exercises of the school, as Elocution, Penmanship, Drawing, Vocal Music (sight reading and chorus practice) and composition work, are made optional, and, if taken, free to the Conservat ry students. By an examination of prices of tuition in music it will be seen that a Musical Course the most extended and thorough, can be had here at but a fraction of the cost at Conservatories East, while the advantages are in every essential point fully as good.

## TUITION TO DAY SCHOLARS

In the Engl sh Course, with privilege of Latin, Elocution, Drawing, Vocal Music (sight reading and chorus practice) in classes, as follows:

| | Per Year. |
|---|---|
| Studies of the Preparatory Course | $32.00 |
| Collegiate Department—1st year | 36.00 |
| " " 2d year | 40.00 |
| " " 3d year | 43.00 |
| " " 4th year | 46.00 |
| " " 5th year | 49.00 |
| (Ornamental branches same prices as to boarding scholars.) | |
| Incidentals to day scholars | 3.50 |

## CLERGYMEN AND MISSIONARIES,

If engaged in the work of their profession exclusively, or if superanuated, or if deceased their daughters, will have a discount of one-third from price of boarding, tuition in English Course, washing, fuel and lights, and use of room. *Tuition free in English Course to daughters of soldiers* who lost their lives in the service. If the attendance of either of these classes of students is less than a school year, no discount will be made, but full rates charged, same as to any student attending less than a year.

## PAYMENTS

Are to be per Term in advance. As this is important to the prosperity of such an institution, we urge a strict observance of this requirement. Credit may be given, however, bills being settled by note within fifteen days from entering, reliable references being named. It will be noticed that a discount of 15 per cent. is given yearly patrons, which will be taken from the last payment of the year. It is to be understood that this is made in case our terms of payment, or settlement by note, as named above, are complied with. It is not reasonable to expect us to wait an indefinite time for settlement of bills, either by cash or note, and then make the same discount as to those who, and according to condition necessary to justify the discount, settle promptly. Again, it is no excuse for delinquency that the "bill is not presented." Our circulars show just what the expenses are, and any one really desirous of being prompt, can at least present an aggregate sum or a sum approximating to the regular term payments. Where this is not done in future, we shall feel justified in making the bills at close of the year, without any discounts.

The ornamental branches and Modern Languages are the only extras.

A Furnished Room has a Closet for wardrobe, Carpet, Bureau, Mirror, Bedstead (with spring-bed bottom), Mattress, Pillows, Stove, Chairs, Study-Stand, Washstand, Wash bowl, Pitcher, or water carrier, Broom, Dust-Pan, Kerosene Lamp, and Oil Can. In the new building, where warmed by furnaces, and where lighted by gas, of course no stoves, lamps or oil cans are needed.

Students furnish their own towels, napkin, table-fork and teaspoon, and for their beds, each one pair of sheets, one pair of pillow-cases, one bed-quilt, and one blanket.

N. B. Comparison of Expenses of different schools is expected from those seeking one to patronize. We would bespeak for our circular a careful examination. It will be seen we put all in one estimate; thus the cost seems greater than that of some few similar institutions; but when the expense of various necessary items not furnished that must come in as extras in bills of those apparently less expensive schools, as lights, washing, carpets, and various articles of furnishing, it will be found the aggregate cost far exceeds ours, besides numerous petty annoyances attending the student's furnishing themselves. Again, to yearly patrons the discount of 15 per cent. reduces the actual cost very much below the apparent cost. Finally, while the apparent cost here is very much less than that of most schools of equal merit, the real cost is no more, and as a rule, less, than at similar schools claiming especial merit, as inexpensive. Examine and note what is furnished.

## BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

F. A. WOOD SHIMER, Principal.
A. C. JOY, Associate Principal and Teacher of Senior Classes.
H. SHIMER, A. M., M. D., Natural Sciences.
CAROLINE WHITE, German and English.
RUTH C. MILLS, A. B., Latin, French and Literature.
FANNIE L. BULKLEY, A. B., Mathematics.
VIRGINIA DOX, English.
SARAH CLARK, Penmanship and Class Drawing.
S. B. CLARK, Painting, Drawing, &c.
L. M. KENDALL, Musical Director.

B. F. DEARBORNE. Principal of Vocal Department.
DENISE DUPUIS, Music.
CLARA A. WHITE, Music.
ISABELLA F. JONES, Music.
ELIZABETH A. BARBER, Music.
VIRGINIA DOX, Singing Class.
C. A. WHITE, Elocution.
Additional teachers in Music employed during the year.
MRS. F. A. W. SHIMER, Financial Manager.
MRS. A. M. FAULKNER, Housekeeper.

CALENDAR.

Twenty-fifth school year opens THURSDAY, September 13, 1877. Winter Term opens January 3, 1878. Spring Term, without vacation preceding, opens March 28, 1878.

☞ For any further particulars address the PRINCIPAL MT. CARROLL SEMINARY, Carroll county, Illinois.

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TO TEACHERS—ATTENTION.—Scores and hundreds of teachers have been prepared here to discharge well the duties of the profession. As a class they rank high, wherever employed, and can command positions in preference to many others. To such as we can conscientiously recommend, we give assistance in securing suitable situations. An admirable feature in this institution is the provision made to aid pecuniarily, those who wish to prepare for usefulness. Those received under this provision are usually students of superior minds, and possessing energy and decision of character, are eminently calculated to attain success as teachers.

We would say to all those who have teaching in view, and wish a more thorough preparation therefor, send for the OREAD and learn particulars regarding facilities here afforded, both for pecuniary aid and intellectual discipline. Or, to every one engaged in the actual service of the school room as teacher, who will make known to us his willingness to frame, or suitably protect a copy of the large lithograph of the Seminary and grounds, and keep the same hanging in the school room, we will send a copy for this object, and OREAD one year free.

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LET SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND PRINCIPALS wanting to secure one of our graduates or students for teachers, *apply early*. The *demand*, at times, *exceeds* our *supply*. Send in your applications and we will do the best possible to meet your wants, and select for you the teacher *best suited* to the place. To this end, be very explicit in your description of the place to be filled. Many of our students are occupying first-class positions in the best Graded Schools, High Schools, Seminaries and Colleges. We can refer with pride to the work they are doing, and will aid, with pleasure, in filling other similar positions. Address Principals, Mt. Carroll Seminary.

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It is only things of acknowledged value that are counterfeited. Under this head we would call attention to the fact that we *frequently* hear of teachers engaged in public schools about the country, who claim to have attended this institution, whose names never appeared on our Register. The reason for wishing to sail under false colors thus is apparent. Let school directors having applications from persons claiming this, of whose record they are ignorant and have any reason to doubt, address a note of inquiry to the Principals of Mt. Carroll Seminary.

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DRESS MAKER WANTED.—A first-class dress maker can obtain a situation at the Seminary, by making early application. A middle aged woman with a daughter to educate, preferred. Address, Financial Manager.

## "DEAD BEATS."

Not an elegant subject for an essay for a school journal, we admit, and we have hesitated and debated in our own mind for a long time whether or not it *would* be a compromise of our journalistic dignity to give such a subject place in our columns. Self-preservation is a powerful instinct, and we now feel it impelling us. Yes, we *will* tell a little of "our experience." It is widely known that from the early history of this school we have been in the practice of aiding worthy young men and women to get an education, by giving the privileges of the school, and time to earn the money to pay the bills thus made. We have had *hundreds* under this provision gain a fair education, fitting them for usefulness. We have enjoyed this part of our work more than any other. As a rule, we have been fairly dealt with by this class of students, and what has been more precious to us than the money received, were the tokens of appreciation and gratitude of which we have been the recipients. Another class we have accommodated because of some plea of necessity, or temporary embarrassment, and *as a rule* had no reason to regret it. Others again have come with all the assurance of millionaires, run up large bills, and by one subterfuge and another, put off the payment till we are forced to the conclusion that the whole thing was a premediated plan to secure a home for themselves or those dependent upon them at the least possible outlay. In view of this experience and for the benefit of the public at large, we have resolved to establish the "DEAD BEAT LIST," in which we shall publish in full the names and circumstances of each case where we find the pupil or patron is willingly wronging us. This list will run from number to number, with such additions as circumstances compel us to make. Feeling it but fair to give due warning we refrain from giving names in this number of the OREAD, but instead we present a pen and ink portrait of one or two, that our cause for such a step may be somewhat appreciated. We open our portrait gallery with a young man hailing from Galena, who entered here as a student, in 1858. He bore recommendations from a good minister of that city, who by the smooth and gentlemanly exterior of the young man, had been led to believe he was *worthy* the favors sought. "He was very desirous of an education, but without means to secure it. Would give his note under the Teacher's Provision, with the name of a widowed sister as his endorser, said sister having ample means, &c." This young man continued in school two years, enjoying every privilege it afforded, without ever paying a farthing for schooling, books, stationery or anything. None more exacting than he. The "*best* the house afforded," was scarcely good enough to satisfy his fastidious taste. His delicate hands, apparently unknown to labor, were encased in faultless kids even to go to the pump for water. His stove was *filled* with wood at bed time to secure his delicate person (only six feet in his stockings) from the chill of a cold room. No stint or limit to his expectations. As the third year of this experience advanced it was thought only prudent on our part, as well as for the health of the young man, to offer him some manual labor. The mere suggestion of an idle saw and a saw-horse at the wood pile was sufficient for his sensitive nature. No indeed, he would sooner try his recommendations on some new and less distrustful proprietors of some place furnishing food and lodgings. He would do any thing, be any thing, before he would do honest labor for an education, much as he desired the name of *graduating*. So the young man left and after gracing the pedagogue's profession for a term or two, we next heard of him as married, apparently in a flourishing business as an "*insurance agent*," driving a fine "span" and carriage, dressing elegantly, "faultless hat, boots and gloves!" Of course our hopes raised with this account of the young man's prosperity; we hoped at least we might get so much as the money we had paid out for him in books, stationery, &c. *Vain hope;* after a period of nineteen years we have to record that not a farthing has this young man paid of the hundreds he is justly indebted to us; not a word of thanks; *not an effort* to discharge the debt, or a word of regret that he could not; only a careful and studious keeping out of the way. Time has developed the fact that the sister who endorsed his notes was without any thing to make her endorsement of any value, thus the crime of "false pretenses" added. This young man has kept up a style we could not possibly afford, while the debt he voluntarily made to secure the education that enabled him to do business, hangs over him without one effort to pay a dime. Where shall we class a character like this but in the category of "*dead beats?*" Again: a young lady (?) we assisted to a musical education costing us hundreds of dollars, cash out. When ready to go forth as a music teacher, she came to us with the request that we would order for her the clothes, trunk, satchel and traveling equipments for a long journey. We did so, supposing she expected to obtain the money from her friends to meet these expenses. On leaving she coolly told us that she had no money to pay it, but would soon send it to us. We were surprised, yet trusted all would be right in time. We *waited* and waited. We heard of her "great success in teaching, of a large and successful class." We wrote, reminding her of the promise made. No answer. We then ventured a request that we might at least have the money paid out for the clothes she was wearing. No response. We have sent reminder after reminder, but not a recognition of our claims. We learn from others she has prospered in her work. Years have passed and no word of acknowledgment for the education she is making thus available. How are we to understand it? Are we too severe to class her under the name with which we open our chapter? We forbear giving the lady's name now; as before stated we give fair warning. If she has any good reason to assign for her conduct, our hearts are open to conviction. Let her, as well as some others not yet delineated, make haste to explain, for surely we shall not hesitate to give names in full in our next issue of the OREAD, if this warning is not heeded, and some satisfactory explanation given. As a further warning we have to say our "*dead beat*" list will not be made up of this class of patrons. Unfortunately there are persons not seeking the favor of any provision made to aid needy ones, who have proven equally unprincipled (less, may be, the guilt of gratitude). We shall not pass such by; all in due time, whom we believe intend to defraud us of our just dues, those meriting the appellation, will be brought out. We have ever made it a matter of principle not to give publicity

in any degree to business arrangements about which the party involved could feel sensitive. Especially have we been careful not to allow it to be known *who have received "pecuniary aid."* This rule we shall continue to observe, and no one need have any apprehensions of publicity being given to his or her affairs so long as we are treated honestly and frankly. Though the payments come slowly, or even none at all, at times, if the parties *do the very best they can*, we shall never willingly or knowingly mortify them.

## CHANGE OF BASE.

We wish to set right an impression that has obtained regarding the removal of the Mount Carroll Seminary (that is the school) to a larger city. It is true we have been solicited to change our location, and in view of advantages that might accrue to the school at the present, and its future perpetuity, it is an inducement that may merit consideration. We have received letters from different places, been waited upon in person, urging us to name terms and conditions on which we would remove the school to their respective cities. Propositions have been made very favorable and flattering, evincing the appreciation of an institution of this kind. A gentleman calling upon us in the interest of one city, named thirty thousand dollars as the probable sum that could be raised as a bonus, with an eligble site and twenty thousand dollars paid by the citizens for limited scholarships for day pupils, giving cash in hand to the amount of fifty thousand dollars with which to put up buildings. Each city has in times past made abortive efforts to build up an institution, thus having experience enough to know that *success* in enterprises of this sort is not *easily* obtained. They now want an institution that is a *fixed fact*, that has *proven* itself a success, to come to them with its equipments, its corps of teachers, its students and its *prestige*. When we have sufficient inducements from the right city, that will enable us to make an institution that in its appointments is as far superior to the present as our ambition aspires to, and can make proper disposition of this property, we *may* make the change. True we are indebted to the citizens of Mt. Carroll and Carroll county for nearly one thousand dollars paid stock, and the first five acres of land belonging to the Seminary, making nearly fifteen hundred dollars all together. Every dollar will be refunded that has ever been put into this enterprise here, in the event of the school being removed.

What we especially wished to say, was to correct the idea that in the event of a change it would interfere with the regular workingof the school. It is this idea being suggested and probably obtaining with some that made us to feel it best to give this publicity to the subject. *Any change* of the sort *that may be made will not in the least effect the work of the school.* All will go on here under the same management without a ripple to disturb it. All things would be made ready for the reception of the school and the removal made at a period of the year when it would in no way whatever effect its interests. Another point and we leave the subject. This change is not on account of any decline in the institution, or its surroundings. As all in any way acquainted with the school and its workings know, it was *never* more prosperous or its surroundings more beautiful and inviting than at present. The improvements of the past two years, and others still in progress, speak more for the prosperity of Mt. Carroll Seminary than could volumns of commendations.

## What Pianos, Organs, and Other Musical Instruments Can you Recommend?

Is the query I am daily receiving to answer; such as I have confidence in and no other. I will not recommend an instrument for the sake of securing a sale, or because I can make a larger profit on it than another. It is not my province to point out the makes I will not deal in, but it is my privilege to explain on what I base my confidence in an instrument. I can recommend such as I have tested by the severest of all tests—school use, and found to stand the test for many years. Some of these are not among the high priced makes, but the test has satisfied me, and they meet the want of a large per cent. of customers, and hence I sell them. Others, the high priced and universally recognized standard instruments, I sell also. The following are among the makes that appear on my sale books, of Pianos, &c.:

The McCammon, Steinway, Guild & Church, Bradbury, Knabe, Hallett & Davis, Shoemaker, Emerson, Hardman, Arion, Belle Treble, Hallet & Comston, Chickering. Of Organs: the Packard, Estey, Shoninger, Smith, Needham & Son, Silver Tongue, Prince & Co., Geo. Woods & Sons, Clough & Warren, New England, and Palace. Of Melodeons: the Shoninger and the Prince & Co. Of Guitars, the Martin and the Bena.

Of the thirty or more instruments in use in the Seminary, there are several of other different makes, but it is sufficient to say they have not stood the test of our use satisfactorily, hence I do not offer those of the same make for sale. Let every purchaser say to me frankly about how much money he or she can put into an instrument, and I will name the one that in my judgment, based on twenty years' experience in selling pianos, &c., dictates as the best that can be done for the sum named.

I would add that any make regarded as standard or reliable (that I have not proven by our test not so) I sell. Any and all makes in the U. S. I can sell, but choose to confine my sales to those I have tested and proven reliable. For particulars as to my prices, terms, &c., see other column of the "Oread," or address Financial Manager, Mount Carroll Seminary, Carroll County, Illinois.

To Churches, Schools, Clergymen and Teachers.—F. A. W. Shimer, Financial Manager of Mt. Carroll Seminary, makes a specialty in the trade, furnishing the above named parties with organs, pianos, &c., at greatly reduced prices, and none other than first-class instruments sold. Correspond before purchasing and learn particulars.

The makes of pianos advertised in these columns may be seen and tested at the Seminary. Let all interested call and examine them. Especially would we commend the *Uprights*, which for perfection as instruments and *convenience* in the matter of space occupied, will commend themselves to any purchaser.

## The Piano and Organ Trade.

"With due respect to all makers and dealers, we feel compelled to say there is no great staple article of manufacture, at the present day, in which there is so little system and so much unfair dealing as in pianos and organs. This is all wrong, and however much we may excite the indignation and remonstrance of agents and dealers, we hazard everything on the principle of right, feeling as we do that an article so closely interwoven with the purest and most useful pleasures of domestic life should be placed within the reach of all, at the lowest possible extreme of profit." The difficulty lies in the prevailing system of hawking organs and pianos about the country, offering them from house to house, and on the streets, till with the traveling expenses accumulated on them and the agent, the instruments must be sold at two prices to pay expenses. Again, the extravagant display by dealers in the "Music Palaces" and "Temples of Music" supported in every city of any size or pretension must be at the cost of the consumer. All this extravagant display to attract custom and impress the customer, *he must pay for*. Competition is so great that manufacturers are absolutely at the mercy of the dealer and agent. The commission on the majority of all pianos and organs amount to more than the cost of manufacture. Many dealers who sell only four or five instruments a year, support their families out of the commissions. It would be better for such men and for the community, if they would give their energies to something more worthy of their abilities than supporting this unjust system of commissions. We hold that every effort tending to break up this notorious system of double prices is contributing directly to the elevation of society and humanity. Whether you buy an instrument or not, we want your hearty co-operation and influence in this good work. It is a labor of usefulness well worth the efforts of all good citizens, to aid in breaking up this great wrong on the whole public; and when the people and community at large have discovered how they have been duped, and it is not too harsh to say *swindled* out of their money, they will rise in one grand mass of indignation and sweep out of existence the miserable practices of the present day in regard to prices. Then the piano and organ may become as common as the kitchen cook stove, and quite as much a necessity to the intelligent and refined family. They will gladden the fireside of the honest mechanic as well as the halls of the millionaire. Who can tell the multiplicity of blessings that will result to society, when the extortion and falsehood and swindling of the present day can be overthrown. We do not write this to beg for patronage. We by no means urge a sale or a trial. We are well aware we rest under the bitter anathema of numerous agents and dealers. They have not spared maledictions upon us and misrepresentations of our business. Unscrupulous falsehoods have been abundantly coined and freely dispensed. We wait patiently. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." It is sufficient pleasure to know that time is certain to bring our reward, without misrepresentation or artifice. We believe we have the gratitude of every person who ever bought an instrument of us. We have scores upon scores of letters from our patrons attesting this. We mean to

work on, having in view the aim and end of revolutionizing the whole business, in this part of the country at least. Our patronage is such as to sustain us in the belief that it is inevitable, and every day brings increased business and new victories and triumphs from all parts of the country. *Waiting* under such circumstances is not irksome.

Query:—Why may not a person who needs a sewing machine or a musical instrument be allowed to come to this conclusion coolly and deliberately, and permitted to go quietly and purchase one, as he would purchase a cook stove, instead of going through a purgatory made by agents, to whom a hundred per cent., and sometimes two hundred per cent., on cost of instrument must be given for his arduous labor in putting the customer through the blissful state above named?

In this connection we have to say, let all in want of a Piano or Organ call at

OUR CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

which occupies a suite of five rooms, about one hundred feet long, in the new Seminary building, where may be seen new and approved styles and makes of instruments from which to select. When the choice is made, our financial manager will order a duplicate instrument forwarded directly from the manufactory to the purchaser, delivering at a large saving on prices elsewhere. The facilities we have for making selections, testing instruments, and for buying, enables us to give to our patrons and customers the assurance of the *very best instruments* at the *lowest possible cost*. Any make in the market that is known as a *reliable* instrument (not shoddy) will be furnished at the choice of the purchaser. Twenty-three years in the business enables us to command benefits for our customers that rarely any other dealer in the west can compete with. Parties at a distance can purchase by correspondence as well as in person, as we are sending instruments to all parts of the country, from New Hampshire to Colorado. Address, at Mt. Carroll Seminary, FINANCIAL MANAGER.

CONFIDENCE.—One important feature of the system of trade in musical instruments of the Financial Manager of Mt. Carroll Seminary is the entire reliability and consequent confidence one may have in making his orders, which may be by letter from any part of the country, however remote, with more assurance than the purchaser can go to the manufactory or to the warerooms of the largest dealer and make his own selection. How this can be done is readily explained. Every piano or organ is bought directly of the manufacturer or general agent. The selection is submitted to him, who knows better than any one else can know just the merit of each and every instrument. His honor is involved. His interest prompts him to fill the order to the best of his ability. He knows this dealer buys largely. He knows the aim is to deal fairly and liberally with all, and if he fails to fill the orders from this source satisfactorily, he will lose a large amount of trade. It can readily be seen that interest would prompt to more care in filling such an order, than in supplying the demands of a private customer for a single or even a small lot of instruments. The purchaser has only to describe what he wants, as to style, finish, quality of tone, action, etc., and his want will be met to the letter through the order of our Financial Manager.

## Grand Opening of a Mammoth Representative House.

Rochester, N. Y., boasts of many important manufactories, large and thriving wholesale and retail stores, fine buildings, and other attractions to visitors and buyers; but none deserve better mention for energy, perseverance and success than the great piano, organ and music house, 82 State street, established since 1840, owned and conducted by H. S. Mackie, successfully leading in everything pertaining to a complete, first-class wholesale and retail piano, organ and music store, growing with well merited favor from a single floor to two large store floors, with double the capacity. Again H. S. Mackie has extended his block, and now occupies five complete and separate floors devoted to and filled with music, music-books, pianos, organs and musical goods of every known kind, amply repaying a visit to the establishment, of which the following is a description, viz: The basement, one of the finest and pleasantest in the state, of unusual size, 120 by 20 feet, with elevator and hoist for receiving and shipping merchandise, water-works, light and heating apparatus, glass cases, counters, shelves, etc., complete. Here is stocked every name, price and kind of small musical instruments, trimmings, etc., of H. S. Mackie's own make or direct importation, together with church, Sunday and day-school music books in immense quantities for the trade. The retail music department on the second floor is certainly one of the finest and most extensive in the United States, 110 by 20 feet, with two elegant show windows always richly stocked with samples of superior musical goods, while the interior on one side alone contains over 1,500 well-filled shelves of American and foreign music, books, etc. On the opposite side are glass cases, drawers and show-cases filled with guitars, violins, banjos, accordeons, concertinas, flutes, clarionetts, mouth organs, brass and silver band instruments, strings by the box or bundle, bows, boxes, trimmings, etc., for every musical instrument made. Contiguous to which are the grand stairways, book keeper's, cashier's and H. S. Mackie's private office. In the rear is the entrance to the elevator, which runs to five floors, all appropriately fitted up and handsomely paneled, as also are the counters, casings and appointments of the mammoth music house, finished in oak and walnut! The third floor is accessible by spacious new walnut and oak stairs extending from the center of the retail store to the new piano forte warerooms, 70 by 20 feet in size, with elegant and durable ebony and maple floors trimmed with oak and walnut, where over fifty different styles and makes of first-class, grand, square and upright pianofortes may be seen, tested and compared side by side at great saving of time, patience and money. Ascending another flight of easy stairs we enter the fourth floor, similar in style and size, light and pleasant, filled with all the newest designs and best makes of cabinet and parlor organs, in over 100 prices and styles for selection and comparison. Also some slightly used and old pianos, organs and melodeons for sale and to rent, on Mackie's new installment plan, at prices and terms to accommodate all.

The fifth floor of this mammoth music establishment contains the work-shop, music, printing, engraving, repairing and storing rooms for pianos, organs, &c., fitted with toilet and wash rooms, with modern conveniences for customers, employes and tenants; supplied with Holley water works, and on every floor with fire and hose connections. In addition to the inside and outside stairways, Mr. Mackie has had made expressly for his business a monster elevator, 10 by 5 feet inside, with all safety and proper appliances, accessible from a handsomely enclosed and paneled structure on every floor of the building, suitable and safe for the smallest person or the largest piano. Completing these few features described with the simply immense stock, constitutes Mackie's great piano, organ and music stores, 82 State street, Rochester, N. Y, the largest, best and finest general wholesale and retail music house in America, of which all New Yorkers feel justly proud. Conducting an immense trade, besides manufacturing here and in Europe, over which the owner often personally travels, Mackie can, as ever, undersell any competitors. Having such a large, attractive representative music house of first-class style and proportions at which dealers, seminaries, professionals, and the trade from Maine to California, are supplied with home and foreign music goods, we naturally ask with pride and satisfaction of all our readers at home and abroad to call and see, or send for any music or musical information, catalogue of prices, terms, &c., and save both time and money by buying direct of H. S. Mackie, 82 State street.

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.—We have heretofore spoken in high terms of this institution, and would again commend it to the favorable regard of parents who have daughters to educate. The following extract from a letter in the Chicago Standard, the organ of the Baptist denomination, shows the estimate in which Mrs. Shimer and the Seminary are held:

Every year adds to the well-earned fame of this Seminary. Mrs. Shimer, the Principal and Manager, has surrounded herself with a company of teachers of distinction in their respective departments, who comprehend their position and responsibilities, and who, if the past is any pledge for the future, will address themselves to their various duties with a conscientious fidelity, energy and zeal that, while they will ensure the thorough progress of pupils in the prescribed course of study, must be highly satisfactory to the patrons of this institution of learning. There is probably no place in our country where parents can send their daughters with greater safety to health and morals than Mount Carroll Seminary.

From the close of historical sketch by Hon. James Shaw, Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives:

The present condition of the school (Mt. Carroll Seminary) is exceedingly prosperous. With splendid building, fitted with all modern conveniences; its music rooms furnished with the very best pianos; its extensive grounds of over thirty acres filled with evergreens, shrubbery, graperies and fruit trees; its corps of teachers carefully selected, and its financial management marked with the most wonderful success, the future of this institution bids fair to eclipse any female seminary in the Northwest. The school department, under the active and able management of Miss Joy, is giving universal satisfaction, while the musical reputation of the school is attracting those who wish to cultivate their musical talents from long distances.

Call for a specimen of the "American Medical Journal," a special representative and advocate of the Eclectic and Liberal profession of our country. Specimen by mail for ten cents. Adapted to family reading as well as to the profession. Edited by Geo. C. Pitzer, M. D.

## Musical Merchandise.

Our Financial Manager is rapidly increasing the sale of musical instruments. Not a day passes but some kind of musical merchandise is ordered from the Seminary. Persons at home and abroad are getting to understand and appreciate the value of this medium of purchasing, and as a material result, orders pour in from all quarters—from New Hampshire to Rocky Mountains, to both of which extremes, and all along at intermediate points instruments are being sent by our Financial Manager. Many of the old students who are teaching in different parts of the country, are acting as sub-agents, and thus orders multiply. Numerous letters are received from gratified purchasers, expressive of entire satisfaction. We give below one of the many similar, as a sample.

In another column we give the names of a few who have purchased here and invite all interested, to address to them any inquiries they may wish to make concerning the instruments, or respectability of the dealer:

F. A. W. SHIMER: In regard to the piano I bought of you, I cannot speak too highly of it. Good judges have always spoken of it in the highest praise. We have our tuner come three times a year. The last time he came he said it did not need tuning. Our music teacher, with whom you have corresponded (and who is now enjoying a trip to Europe), says it is the best instrument she has seen brought to this place in three years. Our piano is used the greater part of the time, and is for the most part in good tune. Parties that I have tried to convince it was better to buy of you, bought of an agent, and their pianos are always out of tune—in fact cannot be kept tn tune. They got your prices and the agent made his figures to correspond, but they have been the losers by it. I can say I am more than satisfied with our piano, and shall ever hold you in grateful remembrance for furnishing me with it. A.

N. B—We would say of the above letter, it is a sample of scores of similar purport we are constantly receiving, that is as regards the satisfaction in the instruments sold the writers, and frequently the same story regarding the management of unprincipled agents. Parties will write to me for prices, which are given at a reasonable profit, but far below what agents will sell the same class of instruments for. Said agents will get my letters, and then wheedle the customer into the belief that he is giving him equally as good a bargain, or better, in putting some instrument, upon which he has already piled two prices, at a larger discount than I have named on the manufacturer's honest price list. Result—The crafty agent gets upon the customer a shoddy, inferior instrument at a large profit, while the purchaser may have the consolation of knowing he has treated another unfairly, and has gotten his just deserts—a comparatively worthless instrument. If these agents can sell instruments at the same rates I do, why not do so uniformly, and not sell to one, who would otherwise buy of me, for $300, while to his next customer he charges $600 for the same instrument?

I am laboring to bring about that state of things that will enable all to enjoy some musical instrument in their homes. When agents will be satisfied with reasonable living profits, and will sell as I do, at uniform rates, treating their customers all alike, then, and not till then, will I give over the business to them. Their base misrepresentations are beneath my notice. They must ultimately injure themselves more than they can me. Let all wanting instruments inquire of those who have bought of me regarding my reliability. F. A. W. SHIMER.

## Testimonials.

WESTERN, Linn Co., Iowa, April 29, 1875.

F. A. W. SHIMER: The piano arrived without injury. We are highly pleased with it. It exceeds our expectations in every particular. The treble is unsurpassed in distinctness and sweetness of tone. All that have seen and heard it are of the same opinion respecting it that we are. M. BOWMAN.

We could fill the OREAD with testimonials similar to the above, but will give space only for the address of a few from among the many who have either purchased instruments of F. A. W. Shimer, or known thoroughly about them.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. A. Cleghorn | Champaign, Ill. |
| Rev. Thos. Powell | Ottawa, Ill. |
| Rev. T. P. Campbell | Tazewell county, Ill. |
| Mrs. Hervey | Dubuque, Iowa. |
| Sol Miller | Kansas. |
| Miss Emma Piper | Grundy Center, Iowa. |
| Mrs. L. A. Porter | DeKalb, Ill. |
| A. J. Duer | Pawnee City, Neb. |
| Rev. Mr. Bell | Canon City, Col. |
| Mrs. Anna M. Lewis | Hazard, Iowa. |
| Rev. C. T. Tucker | Mason City, Iowa. |
| Marvin T. Grattan | Austin, Minn. |
| Miss E. Chamberlin | Camanche, Iowa. |
| Mrs. E. Jacobs | Savanna, Ill. |
| Mrs. John Fish | Savanna, Ill. |
| Rev. J. A. Smith, D.D. | Standard, Chicago. |
| Rev. Mr. Halteman | Delavan, Wis. |
| Rev. Mr. Sampson | Mt. Carroll, Ill. |
| Oliver Swartz | Mt. Carroll, Ill. |
| Mr. Rosenstock | Mt. Carroll, Ill. |
| Miss Clara White | Mt. Carroll, Ill. |
| Owen P. Miles | Mt. Carroll, Ill. |
| Jesse Shirk | Mt. Carroll, Ill. |
| Mr. Cole | Mt. Carroll, Ill. |
| Samuel Preston | Mt. Carroll, Ill. |
| J. J. Jefferies | Mt. Carroll, Ill. |

## Falsehoods Exposed!

A favorite falsehood with piano and organ agents, who have no scruples how they effect sales, is, that the instruments I sell are "second-hand," "old instruments dressed up," etc. I have to state that in an experience of twenty-four years in the sale of musical instruments, I have yet to sell my first "second-hand" piano or organ. I did once sell a second hand melodeon, my customer buying it as such at a bargain, and this is the extent of my deal in old instruments. Scarcely a day passes but I sell some kind of a musical instrument, and some days two to five. They are nearly all shipped directly from the manufacturers, or general agents, to the purchaser. When a new make or new style is called for that we have not tested, I have one delivered at the Seminary and tested, and if proven satisfactory, then re-shipped to the purchaser, never any worse for the test given.

To the request so often received, "Send me your catalogue and price list of pianos and organs," I have to answer, I sell from the manufacturer's lists of the different makers I deal in. This should be more satisfactory to my customers, as they can thus be certain there is no fifty or one hundred dollars added to the manufacturer's price, for a margin to make a show of a large discount upon.

The query suggested to the minds of most persons wanting an instrument is, why can't I buy directly of the manufacturer myself, and thus save the "middleman's profit?" We answer, first, manufacturers, like wholesale dealers, do not wish to be troubled with retailing their goods; second, they are in honor bound not to sell materially less than retail or list prices. The manufacturer who does will not long be able to retain good dealers and agents to work for his instruments. F. A. W. SHIMER.

TO NURSERYMEN, HORTICULTURISTS, FLORISTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—To answer the frequent solicitations from nurserymen to take stock in part payment for a piano or organ, I have to say to all: Yes, I can use large quantities of your products every spring and fall, and will give you liberal trades. Let all who are wanting an instrument of any sort write me what class of stock you have to turn out and how expensive an instrument you wish, and I will give you particulars. Address, F. A. W. SHIMER, Financial Manager Mt Carroll Seminary.

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While the painters are putting the fir ishing work to the graining of the Music Conservatory rooms of the new building the carpenters are busy making mor work for them. The entire lower stor of the old or first building has the part tions removed, enlarging the dining-roo to the capacity of forty-four feet squar thus obviating the annoyance of bein crowded as in the past year. The firs addition (made in 1858) has the partition of the lower story all removed, and new pleasant rooms being made. The uppe story of the old building is bein

See Advertisement.

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To Every Clergyman,
To Every School Superintendent,
To Every Postmaster,
To Every Teacher,

Who reads this, we would say, please send us a list of names and postoffice address of Teachers (few or many) who may be known to you, and at the same time *make known your willingness to frame or protect a lithograph of the Seminary building and grounds, and cause the same to be hung in your office or some public place, with reasonable assurance it may remain at least one year*, and we will send you an extra copy of said lithograph and the OREAD one year, FREE, in return for the favor. If only one name or address is known to you, send it on; it will be thankfully received, and our pledge promptly redeemed. To CLERGYMEN'S DAUGHTERS, this Seminary gives a discount of one-third from all expenses of Boarding, Tuition, &c., in the regular course. Read the OREAD regularly, and thereby judge somewhat of the standing of the Institution it represents. Address Financial Manager, Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll County, Ill.

## RAND'S New York City Business Directory FOR 1877.

The second volume of this valuable and indispensable work has just been issued by the Publishers, Messrs. Walter Hough & Co., of 3 Park Place, New York. No pains or expense has been spared in the production of the present volume, to make it complete and reliable. In typographical appearance and binding, it is certainly a fine specimen of book-making. It contains over one hundred pages more matter than the last year's volume, which has added largely to the cost of the production of the work, and compelled the Publishers to issue hereafter only the full cloth bound edition at One Dollar per copy, upon the receipt of which sum they will forward the work to any address in the United States or Canada, by mail, postage prepaid.

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Sterling has a magnificent new hotel—the "Galt House"—erected by Thos. A. Galt, Esq. Cost, about $75,000. It is an immense building, architectural design very fine, and everything about it of the most modern character. In its appointments, elegant furnishings, etc., it will have no superior west of Chicago. The lessee is Mr. I. H. Gray, formerly of the Revere House, Chicago, which is sufficient assurance that the highest expectations of the citizens and public will be met in the management of the "Galt House." The citizens of Sterling, with their usual magnanimous spirit, tendered Messrs. Galt and Gray a Complimentary Banquet and Reception, which took place on the evening of August 21st. It was largely attended by the citizens of Sterling and prominent individuals of Chicago and other cities in the Northwest. We have to acknowledge the honor of an invitation from the "Invitation Committee"—A. A. Terrell, E. W. Edson, and Hon. J. M. Patterson.

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## Accommodations for Gentlemen Students.

"*Are you going to receive young men in the Seminary again?*" is the almost daily inquiry. Our uniform answer is, we have not yet sufficient room to permit it. To answer the many applications we have, we will here explain. We did for many years receive about four young men in our family, giving them the privileges of the school and the opportunity to do manual labor in part payment therefor. We became so crowded for room we were obliged to discontinue this practice for a time. We are now making some new, pleasant rooms to appropriate to this purpose, and will take, as formerly, about four young men. As to *whom*, we have to say, they must be young men of *unexceptionable character, correct habits* in every respect (*no tobacco users need apply unless prepared to abstain while here*), who have improvement for their object, and are *willing to work hard for themselves and faithfully for us*. To four or even six such young men we can give manual labor sufficient to pay about one-half their expenses. The advantages of such a place may be readily seen. Young men applying for one of these places will please give at once their references, recommendations, &c., and we will then select from the candidates those that seem to promise the best. Having but few places to offer, we can afford to be very particular. The first few weeks will be "probationary," and if we find we have made a bad selection the young man can leave without the mortification of being expelled. Let no truly worthy young man hesitate to apply, and if we cannot give him a place at once we may at some future time.

---

Hattie O'Neal, who graduated from this institution some fifteen years ago, is about to leave us for California. She goes to resume her position as teacher in the school she taught so successfully a few years since. Her compensation is ninety dollars per month, an advance upon her former salary, and to fill a place in which no other lady has ever been employed. Her Postoffice address will be Fort Jones, California. Hattie has our best wishes. Her eminent success as a teacher in the past gives assurance of a good report of her in the future.

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"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES," is the true policy of the dealer and better justice to the buyer. This is our motto in our trade in musical instruments. We sell at the lowest possible prices that they can be handled and cover the risks incurred, and a reasonable per cent. for the use of our money when we sell on time. The query is often raised, "How can you afford to sell first class instruments at such prices?" In answer we have to say, read all the items on the subject found in this "*Oread*," and if you still ask the question, write the Financial Manager and get a full explanation.

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N. B.

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On Page 72 of "The Oread."

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